The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Preparing to Carry into Effect the Treaty of Washington.

Grant Abandons his Trip to California till Next Spring.

Martial Law to be Urged for South Carolina.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Kuklux Committee agreed to-day to adjourn till fall.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee returned from South Carolina with a voluminous amount of evidence of alleged outrages mostly taken from negroes and in the main very contradictory, but showing a very great feeling among the people of the western portion of South Carolina against the corruption, excessive high taxes and ignorant officials of the State, and the indiscriminate pardons from the penitentiary of convicted felons by Gov. Scott. If outrages are committed, some of the witnesses declare that it is owing to the excessive pardons by which the punishment enforced by the civil law is defeated. Most of the evidence denies any knowledge of Kuklux organizations. On the other hand, the Republican members of the committee declare that they have evidence that nearly four hundred colored men have been whipped, maimed, maltreated, or killed by the Kuklux.

MARTIAL LAW PROPOSED.

It is not known positively, but it is believed that the Republican members of the Committee intend to ask the President to declare martial law in three counties in that State.

THE BOUTWELL-PLEASONTON BORE.

Although the President keeps away from Washington, and thus avoids the direct issue between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a decision must sooner or later be made. There is no possibility of a reconciliation, and one or the other must go the wall. Each side is outspoken in denunciation of his antagonist, and both confidently claim the President's support.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will undoubtedly recommend, in his annual report, that the tax on tobacco be fixed at the same rate which is to be based on the plan of present taxation, and do away with the present classification.

The calculation is that this will not reduce the revenue one particle, but will prevent all frauds now arising in questions of judgment as to the class of tobacco.

ANTI-CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

There is considerable feeling in the neighboring city of Baltimore, over an anti-Catholic movement. Several associations have been formed, and a general convention proposed. At a meeting held last night, of one of these associations, the president stated that the association was open to all citizens, whether foreigners or not, provided they loved the American flag. A pamphlet was read, entitled "Who Rule Us?" alleging that the Roman Catholics were guided by their priests, and charging that if they did not at present rule the entire land, they soon would if things went on as they were now going. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday next.

MRS. WHARTON'S HEALTH.

The health of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, now confined in the Baltimore jail upon the charge of poisoning General Ketchum, has undergone such a marked change within the past few days that her family physician and the physician to the jail have addressed a joint communication to the Board of Visitors of the jail, representing that her physical condition is such as to absolutely require her removal to another apartment. The board, upon full consideration of the circumstances, have acquiesced in the propriety of the recommendation.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Advices at hand state that the Democracy of North Carolina is making a desperate effort to carry the State at the convention election, which occurs next Thursday.

EX-SENATOR HENDRICKS.

The Washington papers have published that ex-Senator Hendricks was here on his way to the White Sulphur to meet a lot of Southern politicians on the Presidential question. The statement is untrue. Mr. Hendricks, having finished his business here, has left for Indiana.

[To the Associated Press.]

PAYING THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The coin checks for paying the semi-annual interest on the new loan have all been made out, and will be mailed to the bond-holders on Monday. The books of the Register's office will be closed on the 1st of August, for the purpose of preparing interest tables for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the 10-40 loan, which falls due September 1st. Upon the application of the New York Central Railroad Company, the Secretary of the Treasury has consented to modify his order regarding the glass seal lock, so as not to require the use of said lock on cars containing petroleum going from the suspension bridge to New York for export.

GRANT'S CALIFORNIA TRIP ABANDONED.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A special Washington dispatch says it now transpires that the California trip which the newspapers have so long advertised that the President is about to make, is not to be made at all. Whatever intention in regard thereto he may have had is now abandoned for this year at least. It is possible that Mrs. Grant and a portion of the family may make the trip when they leave Long Branch.

PLEASONTON'S REMOVAL FIXED.

The Times' Washington special says speculations as to the removal of Commissioner Pleasonton will be set at rest. His removal has been definitely determined upon by the President. As soon as certain other matters are concluded the change wil be made.

PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

The President has formally tendered the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Felix R. Brunnal, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Brunnal is one of the present Board of Indian Commissioners, and, if he accepts, his appointment will prevent the recurrence of any such condition of circumstances as that under which Gen. Parker resigned.

Y. M. C. A. CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Geo. V. Hall, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, sent to the Treasurer of the United States thirteen hundred dollars, forwarded through him for credit to the conscience fund by a young man greatly benefited by his present religious experience.

THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS.

Information has been received here that the British Government has appointed Mr. Gurney, Recorder of the city of London, a commissioner on its part under the Treaty of Washington. The President has appointed as United States Commissioner Judge Frazer, of Indiana. The third commissioner is to be appointed by the United States and her Majesty conjointly; but in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within the period of three months from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, then he shall be named by the Spanish Minister at Washington. It is thought here, however, that no such contingency will arise; as Minister Roberts, under the treaty, will designate the third Commissioner only in the event of a failure to do so by the United States and Great Britain. A recent telegram from Madrid, stating that he had been authorized to exercise the functions of third Commissioner, is erroneous The Commissioners, under the treaty, are to meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period, after they have been respectively named, to examine and decide all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

THE ATTORNEYS.

It has heretofore been stated that the British Government has appointed as its agent or attorney, under the treaty provisions, Henry Howard, to present and support claims in its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The United States Government has just appointed on its part, for similar purposes, Hon. Robert S. Hale, of New York.

None of the arbitrators to meet at Geneva have yet been named.

NEW GERMAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of German citizens was held last night for the purpose of forming a German-American society, which shall, in all essential particulars, agree with the programme laid down by the Germans in New York. The association is not to be formed simply for the purpose of promoting political interests and to protect the Germans throughout the country, but to diffuse German social characteristics and German intelligence.

BORROWED CAPITAL EXEMPT.

Commissioner Pleasonton has rendered an opinion that the term "capital employed," in the revenue laws of 1864 and 1866, should not be construed to impose a tax on the borrowed capital of bankers which may be used by them. Assessors are, therefore, instructed to give special attention to the assessment of this tax, and to assess the same hereafter upon the basis of the capital owned by bankers, and employed by them in the banking business, subject to the exemption accorded in the statute.

IMPORTED PERFUMERY.

The Commissioner has decided that imported perfumery may be sold in the original and unbroken packages, as entered at the custom-house, without being stamped; but when the original package is broken, and smaller packages taken therefrom, the bottles contained in the smaller packages must be stamped before they are sold or offered for sale. In regard to stamping a barrel or gallon bottle of cologne water to retail from, the Commissioner says the law does not authorize such a practice.

MILITARY.

Major Milton Cogswell, of the Twenty-first infantry, and Lieutenant S. Maurice Kraszynosky, of the Twelfth infantry, have been ordered to report for examination before the retiring board at San Francisco. Lieutenant Howard Stockton, of the Ordnance Department, and Jose A. Robinson, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, have resigned.

The Kuklux Committee to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee of three members to hear the testimony of four witnesses now on their way to Washington, when an adjournment will take place until the 20th of September.

THE INDIANS.

In forwarding to the headquarters of the army a letter from Lieutenant Davidson, of the Tenth U. S. cavalry, expressing fears of a war between the Cheyennes and Kiowas, General Sheridan indorses it as follows: Much of what you hear may be set down as Indian talk. It is well known on the plains that the Kiowas are the most cowardly and at the same time most noisy and troublesome of the tribes. I do not anticipate any hostility from them, nor do I think they can get any special sympathy from the other Indian tribes. If the agents will only hold stifly to the policy that when an Indian commits a crime he must be punished, the Indian question will soon pass into a thing of the past.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

The contract for the base work of the new State Department building has been awarded to Boutwell & Co., of Maine, and the contract for the granite for the superstructure to Ordway & Co., of Virginia.

RETURNING TO DUTY.

Secretaries Boutwell, Delano and Belknap, and Attorney-General Akerman, are now in the city. Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and Postmaster-General Creswell, are expected in a day or two.

HOW MUCH WE SMOKE AND CHEW.

The records of the Internal Revenue office show 86,178,900 pounds of tobacco, and 7,328,005,100 cigars, upon which tax was paid during the year. According to the census return of 38,000,000, the above would give each person two and a quarter pounds of tobacco and thirty-five cigars during the year ending June 30th.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GORDON.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., was examined for five hours before the Kuklux Committee to-day, his testimony being much the same in substance as that previously given by Gen. Wright and Representative Christy. He stated that there was no disposition whatever in the State to oppress the negro, and if outrages were committed they were not countenanced by the people generally. He knew nothing of the Kuklux or any other secret organization for political purposes, but had been asked by some of the most prominent citizens of the State to join an order whose sole object was the protection of life and property, and which he did not believe had ever been used for political ends. He said there was no hostility in the South to the character of the National Government, but there was a great deal of animosity as to the manner of its administration, and its military arrest of some of the best young men in Georgia had done a great deal to create dissatisfaction with the General Government. The disfranchisement of the best citizens and the enfranchisement of the negroes was also regarded as an attempt to humiliate the South, and excited great bitterness. General Gordon believed that general amnesty would be attended with most beneficial results, and denied that there had been any gross intimidation at the election in Georgia, as had been represented. He believed, had it not been for carpet-baggers and their efforts to prejudice the blacks, a large proportion of negroes would vote the Democratic ticket, as they were rapidly coming to understand that their interests were identical with those of the whites.

TRAFFIC ON THE LAKES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, referring to a letter of the Department of the 8th inst., relating to the imposition of fines on masters of vessels entering Lake Michigan from a point or place in Canada, for failing to report to the Deputy Collector of Customs at Mackinaw, as required by the Treasury circulars, informs the collector at Chicago that said circulars yet remain in force and are intended to require masters of all vessels from Canadian ports, destined for ports or places on Lake Michigan, to deliver at Duncan City or Mackinaw a copy of the vessel's manifest to the proper officer at one or the other of the places. The Collector is requested to observe that these regulations do not apply to coasting vessels of the United States, which have not been in a foreign port, and that the fines exacted for failure to comply with these provisions will be collected, under section 5th of the act of July 1st, 1870.

NEW YORK.

An Inhuman Sea Captain.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Captain August Pischler, of the German steamphip Europa, has been arrested and will be examined before the United States Commission for cruel and inhuman treatment of steerage passengers brought over in his vessel on her last voyage. Two of the passengers died of starvation.

MORE OF THE CITY MISMANAGEMENT.

Charges are made by the Tammany Democrats that Republican members of the Legislature have been in the habit of receiving large sums of money annually for the support given by them to the legislative measures of the Democrats, and that in this way the city government had been enabled to secure the passage of the money appropriations which became necessary to meet the extravagant and unjust expenditures caused by speculations of the city authorities. There is reliable authority for stating that a prompt and influential Republican was recently shown the private accounts of the Comptroller's office containing itemized exhibits of disbursements made to Republican legislators and others in this manner, and informed that it was contemplated publishing a list of names, with the amounts paid, of the Republicans who have been thus subsidized, as thereby it could be seen how some moneys improperly paid out were dispensed. In consequence, it is alleged, that there is some excitement in that class of Republicans whom these developments will implicate. A prominent city official who saw the government employes at work yesterday at the Times office, addressing wrappers for that journal, asserts that some of the men are now, and have been for some time past, on the pay-roll of the Government, receiving money ostensibly as employes to further the interests of Tammany, and that in this way enormous sums have been paid for corrupt purposes.

ARMY SOCIETY BUSINESS.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Army of the James, John H. Howell, gives notice that his address for the ensuing year will be at the Army and Navy Club, No. 16 Fifth avenue, New York City.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Benjamin F. Cooper, a retired produce merchant, this morning, while suffering from delirium tremens, attacked his wife with a carving-knife, and then, believing he had killed her, cut his throat with a razor. Both are in a critical condition.

IMPORTED HORSES.

Mr. Tattersall, a member of the London firm of that name, arrived here by the steamer Helvetia to-night, with eight yearling horses, all of which are in excellent condition.

GERMANS TO DISCUSS THE RIOT.

A mass meeting of all the German societies has been summoned by the newly-formed German-American Association for Thursday evening next, to consider the occurrences of July 12th.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 29—P. M.

The Gold market was dull at 112@112⅛. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. for borrowing.

The gold clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $28,500,000.

The exports of coin to-day were about $570,000 and for the week $1,053,584.

The Government bond market was steady, 5-20 issues advancing slightly.

The Stock market has been strong and prices have advanced without bringing out much stock. Pacific Mail, Wabash and Northwestern were very strong. The market closed firm with an advancing tendency. A buoyant market is looked for in August.

Money is in great abundance, loaning down as low as ½ ₩ cent. The ruling rate was 2 ₩ cent.

The bank statement shows a small increase in the reserve. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$16,439
Specie, decrease	1,158,248
Legal-Tenders, increase	1,543,760
Deposits, increase	1,282,941
Circulation, decrease	11,061

The Post says the specie average is running very low, while the amount reckoned as legal-tenders stands higher than at any time for the past 12 months. The time is now rapidly approaching when the West will require currency for crop movements, and legal-tenders, as well as National Bank notes, which latter of course have to be carried the same as any other liabilities of the banks, will both begin to leave the city.

In State securities Tennessees and South Carolinas have been the only active shares on the list.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116
Coupons of 1862	114⅛
Coupons of 1864	113⅝
Coupons of 1865	113⅜
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅛
Coupons of 1867	112⅞
Coupons of 1868	113
Ten-forties	113⅛
Currency 6's	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95	Old Virginia	64⅛
Old Tennessee	72⅛	Old N. Carolina	42⅛
New Tennessee	72⅛	New N. Carolina	26⅛
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78	Rock Island	108⅜
Western U. Tel'gh.	57⅜	New Jersey Cent'l	105⅜
Quicksilver	11⅜	St. Paul	59⅛
Mariposa	3	Do. preferred	80¾
Do. preferred	6	Tol. & Wabash	59⅝
Adams Express	81⅜	Do. preferred	83
Wells & Fargo	44	Ft. Wayne	99
American Express	53	Terre Haute	24
U. S. Express	53	Do. preferred	56
Pacific Mail	46	Chicago & Alton	122
N. Y. Central, con.	96⅛	Do. preferred	123¾
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	92⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜
Erie	28⅝	C. C. & C.	86⅛
Erie preferred	56	Burlington	148
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	108⅛
Do. preferred	130	C. C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
Reading	112⅛	Ill. Cent.	131⅛
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	26⅞
Pittsburgh	120	Cent'l Pac. bonds	98⅜
Northwestern	67⅜	Union Pac. bonds	87⅛
Do. preferred	91⅛		

WEST INDIES.

Submarine Telegraph—Insurrectionists, Etc.

HAVANA, July 29.—The submarine telegraph cable has been successfully extended to St. Vincent.

Fifty or more prisoners are on trial in Martinique for complicity in the recent insurrection on the island.

A steamer has sailed from Demerara, British Guiana, for New York. Should her trip be successful, a monthly line of steamers will be established between the two ports.

FOREIGN.

Thiers to be Continued as Chief Executive of France.

Causes of the Terrible Famine in Persia.

French Communists to be Colonized in Arizona.

PERSIA.

The Causes of the Famine.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Special cable dispatches add but little to the information received of the dreadful famine in Persia. The drought last year in the central and southern provinces, and the consequent partial failure of the crops, caused great destitution and misery all winter. At the same time the taxes were increased on the people of Londiston, which brought on a famine, causing numbers of the people to leave their homes and a consequent decrease of taxes to the Government. The new Government promised to raise not only the usual sum, but still more, and this oppression drove the rest of the country people from their homes and thronged the cities which pay no taxes. The failure of the crops in Londistan was rendered more disastrous because other provinces which mostly raise opium, cotton and silk depend on it for their grain. The results in Ispahan, Yezed, Kirkman and Ahiras were terrible by the end of winter, before the new crop. The cities were crowded. Wheat at Kirkman rose nine times its usual price and starvation began. Yezed raises opium. The people could buy no grain, and they ate grass and roots. In Kharassan the people sold their children to the Turcomans to save their lives, and in other provinces the people ate their children, having eaten all their domestic animals and even vermin. In Ispahan men were caught digging up corpses to feed their starving families, and pestilence, in consequence, committed fearful ravages. One-half of Persia is said to be depopulated.

FRANCE.

Colonizing Communists in America.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Paris special says: The French Government has given a qualified assent to the Posten scheme for the emigration of the Communist prisoners to Arizonia. It divides the prisoners into three classes: first, violent prisoners, and those guilty of crime, who are sentenced to hard labor for life; second, dangerous prisoners, who are to be sent to a penal colony, and to the third a general amnesty is granted on condition of their voluntary emigration. The last are permitted to go to Arizona, the Government giving them transportation, agricultural and mining tools, tents, arms, and subsistence for six months.

De Chambourd the Future King.

A letter is published from Count de Paris, in which he expresses the belief that Count de Chambourd is the future King of France.

Sentence of Insurgents Confirmed.

The court at Lyons has confirmed the judgment of the Marseilles court-martial of insurgents, tried by that body.

Thiers' Power to be Prolonged.

PARIS, July 29.—It is expected that the prolongation of Thiers' powers as Chief Executive will be granted by the Assembly next week.

Income Tax.

A majority of the committee of the Assembly is reported to be in favor of the imposition of a tax on incomes.

ENGLAND.

"Wales" in Ireland.

LONDON, July 29.—Preparations for the journey of the Prince of Wales are complete, and are on a scale of magnificence rarely equaled. A review of the troops will be held by the Prince in Phenix Park, Dublin. On Friday next the Lord Mayor of Dublin gives a grand ball in honor of the Prince, for which he has issued 2,000 invitations.

Movements of American Vessels.

A letter from Malta says the U. S. steamer Richmond left there on the 18th instant for Messina, and that the Saco was daily expected from the Furies.

Minister to China Resigned.

It is announced that the resignation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Ambassador to China, has been received and accepted by the Government, and that he is succeeded by Mr. J. J. Wade, first secretary of the legation.

GERMANY.

Dr. Dollinger.

MUNICH, July 29.—Dr. Dollinger has been elected rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors voted in his favor and six against him.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 29—2 P. M.—Consols 93⅛@93⅜. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93; old 1865s 92½; 1867s 92; 10-40s 92.

PARIS, July 29.—Bourse, rentes 55 francs and 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton, the market is flat; middling uplands 8⅝d; middling Orleans 9⅛d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Pork 50s.

ST. LOUIS.

The North Missouri Railroad Case.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Attorney General Baker, of this State, having been called upon for an opinion as to the validity of the mortgage bonds for the payment of which the North Missouri railroad is to be sold next Monday, replies that, without considering the inherent right of corporations to mortgage their branches and property to secure indebtedness on their part, about which there is much conflict of opinion in the judgments of courts of last resort in the United States, he is constrained to the opinion that this railroad company, the North Missouri, had no authority to mortgage its franchises or property without the express sanction of the Legislature, which the company did not have. He is further of the opinion that the North Missouri Railroad Company had no authority to borrow money or pledge the main line of their road for the construction of the west branch from Moberly to Kansas City, nor for the erection of the bridge at St. Charles, which is an enterprise owned and controlled by a distinct company. He is also of opinion that the interests of the county, as a stockholder, will be served by an application for an injunction to prevent the sale of the road and having the mortgage declared unauthorized. Judge Henry C. Clover concurs in this opinion.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—An arrangement has been made between counsel of the North Missouri railroad and counsel of the county collector by which the company agrees to pay a part of its tax bills, and is to submit the remainder for speedy decision by the Supreme Court. In view of this arrangement, Collector Maguire has withdrawn the advertisement of the sale of the rolling stock of the road, and the sale will not take place.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A BLAST.

Some days ago, while three men were charging a blast, on the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain railroad, the powder prematurely exploded, and Thomas Hughes was instantly killed and two other workmen severely injured.

THE FORE MURDER—BEACH DEAD.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Munson Beach, who was shot night before last by Joseph H. Fore, died between one ond two o'clock this morning. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of a wound inflicted by Fore.

ACCEPTING LIFE UNDER PROTEST.

P. Burns, who murdered one Ostermeyer some months ago and was sentenced to be hanged July 31st, and who has three times refused to accept a commutation of his sentence to ten years in the penitentiary, finally accepted it to-day, under protest, and was sentenced by the court.

CINCINNATI.

Sunday Concerts in Beer Gardens.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Acting-Judge Wilson, of the police court, in the case of the proprietors of beer gardens who have been giving Sunday concerts without license, decided to-day that no license could be required for giving free concerts on any day of the week.

FAILURE OF A COMMISSION FIRM.

Adolph Wood & Co., commission merchants, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Executive Committee to-day determined on holding a county convention September 7th.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY.

Robbers entered the residence of Luther P. Gay, in Medina county, Ohio, to-day, and after seizing, handcuffing and tying him, blew open his safe, taking therefrom $5,000 in United States bonds and $1,000 in cash.

Verdict for Damages Against a Railroad.

CAIRO, July 29.—The case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. vs. the Illinois Central railroad, in which damages to the amount of $40,000 are claimed for delay in the delivery of grain some years ago, resulted to-day in a verdict of $23,000 for the plaintiffs. A motion for a new trial was taken under advisement until the next term of court.

To be Hanged for Murder.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The trial of John H. Hunter, of Akron, Ohio, for the murder of Mrs. Gargett at Rockfield in June, terminated to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged November 21st.

Death of a Madison, Ind., Minister.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29.—Rev. William Thomas Saunders, A. M., a prominent and popular minister of the Methodist church, died at Madison, Ind., to-day of brain fever.

THE SOUTH.

Bloody Shooting Affray.

LITTLE ROCK, July 29.—A very serious shooting affray occurred in Benton county on the 20th, between two families, named Reese and Pierce. On the day in question twelve men were threshing wheat in a field near the residence of Reese, the father of half a dozen sons, who were present. Six men of the Pierce family came into the field and stood around the thresher for some time, when all of a sudden one of the Pierces struck one of the Reeses with a pitchfork. The father of Reese then struck Pierce with a grain shovel, when another of the Pierces, pulling a pistol, shot Reese in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. He shot another one of the Reeses in the thigh, and killed a third one outright. A general fight then commenced, in which two others, one on each side, were wounded. The assailants then started on the retreat, when one of the Pierces shot back at the crowd, and at the same instant received a shot from one of the Reeses, which killed him. No arrests have been made. The difficulty grew out of some differences between the children of the two families while at school.

FOUND MURDERED.

A son of a respectable family living near Fort Gibson, named Herson, was found murdered near that place a few days ago. His throat was cut from ear to ear.

THE COLORED JUDGE TRIUMPHANT.

Mason (colored), one of the Chicot county judges, has arrived here. He said the difficulties there had been compromised by Ragland withdrawing all claims to the office.

STATE AID TO A RAILROAD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana, at Monroe, yesterday, decided that the State Auditor must register seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of State bonds in favor of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, on the completion of the road.

A PRIZE FIGHT

occurred at Algiers yesterday between two noted bruisers of this city, Jim Burns and Jim Donnelly. After fighting three rounds, lasting eight minutes, Donnelly declared he could fight no longer, having been badly punished. The crowd left disappointed, having expected a better fight.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN TEXAS.

NAVASOTA, TEXAS, July 29.—A construction train of nine cars with twenty-eight laborers, bound north, was precipitated into Navasota river. The derrick of the wrecking car striking the lateral braces and rods of the bridge caused the accident. The superstructure of the first span was carried away and the second, third and fourth spans went to the bottom with the cars and engine, a mass of ruins. Five were killed instantly, two fatally and twelve more or less injured. One man was thrown twenty feet in the air, falling instantly killed.

A NEW YORK BROKER IN JAIL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—John Pickrell, of New York, the broker who was brought here on the charge of fraud by officers of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad Company, was committed to jail to-day in default of bail.

RADICAL RIOT.

A Thousand Negroes Storm a Hotel to Rescue a Drunken Comrade—A Negro and a Policeman Killed and Several Persons Wounded.

A Subject for the Kuklux Committee.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—A riot occurred at Goldsboro, N. C., to-day. About 5,000 negroes arrived there from Newbern and the lower counties on an excursion train, chartered by the Republican Executive State Committee, to attend the mass meeting, at which Congressman Thomas, ex-Senator Abbott, Marcus Erwin and R. C. Badger were to be the speakers. There were very few white people in town. Many negroes were intoxicated when they arrived. The police arrested one turbulent negro, and, while on their way to the guard-house with the prisoner, the negroes rallied and rescued him. The prisoner was recaptured and taken by the police to the Exchange Hotel.

About a thousand negroes, with clubs and pistols, rallied at the hotel and attempted another rescue. The negroes then commenced stoning the police, who returned the assault. Three or more white men were hurt, one of the negroes killed, and one policeman killed and two wounded. A committee of citizens, appointed by Mayor Robinson, waited upon the Republican leaders and Mr. Stanley, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and requested that the trains and negroes be taken away. To this Stanley replied that he would not carry them away until he was ready.

THE FAR WEST.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

OMAHA, NEB., July 29.—The first rail on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad was laid yesterday afternoon. Rolling stock and iron enough are received to complete 100 miles of the road. Track-laying will be commenced next Monday. It is expected to progress at the rate of five miles per day.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.

This vicinity was visited by a very heavy rain-storm last evening. Four inches of water fell from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening, and four and a half inches up to 6 o'clock this morning. Much damage was done to streets, culverts, &c.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE STORM IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, July 28.—The storm last night was more severe than first supposed. Roads and bridges in all directions were in many places destroyed. The storm was accompanied by severe lightning. Two buildings in this city were struck and a horse killed. The track of the Union Pacific railroad was washed away in several places between here and Gilmore station, ten miles distant. In one place a stream, swelled by the flood, carried a quarter of a mile of track bodily over a fence four feet high, landing it some distance below on the prairie. In another place a car of the railroad was landed in a tree five feet from the ground. No train will leave here before Monday morning. The Omaha and Southwestern railroad was submerged in numerous places. Many believe the rain-fall greater than reported.

CANADA.

Excitement Over the Treaty.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Canada is in a ferment over the proposed ratification of the treaty of Washington by the Dominion. The anti-ministerial press opposes the treaty vehemently, and Sir John A. MacDonald is roundly abused, and yet, according to a special, an evidently well-informed correspondent, the indications are favorable for a prompt ratification of the treaty.

ANNEXATION PROPOSED.

Some of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers talk strongly in favor of annexation to the United States. The St. John Globe is of the opinion that two representatives from New Brunswick in the Senate at Washington would be of far more importance to us than the members we have in the body of Ottawa.

NEW BRUNSWICK FAVORS THE TREATY.

TORONTO, Suly 29.—A Halifax correspondent of the Telegraph says: "The fishing clause in the Washington treaty has become quite popular in the provinces. Fishermen and merchants are quite satisfied with it. No opposition to the treaty can prove popular here."

BASE BALL.

Athletics vs. Olympics.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—About two thousand persons witnessed the game of base ball between the Athletics, of this city, and the Olympics, of Washington. Both failed to score until the fourth inning, when the Athletics, by good batting, assisted by loose handling of the balls, scored 10 runs, two of which only were earned. The Olympics scored one in the fourth inning, when the game was called, on account of the rain, which had been falling for some time.

STARS VS. ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Stars defeated the Atlantics to-day by a score of 10 to 9.

MUTUALS VS. ÆTNAS.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The base ball match here to-day between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Ætnas (amateur), of Chicago, resulted in favor of the former by 24 to 10.

MEXICO.

Presidential Election—Pueblan Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A special dispatch from the City of Mexico, dated 18th of July, says the United States Consul states that, notwithstanding the strong editorials of the Siglo, Dias, Y Nuve and others, no revolution is expected. Jaurez's estimated majority of deputies and electors is decreasing, and the election of President will probably pass into Congress. Both parties express confidence in the result should such be the case.

Affairs in Puebla are in *statu quo*. Vorgas is here on a visit to the revolutionist Jiminiz, and his troops were defeated in Guerrena.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived—Steamship Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall.

LONDON, July 29.—The West India mail steamer Tagus, from Aspinwall, arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived—Steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Six steamers sailed for Europe to-day, viz: Calabria, City of Washington, St. Laurent, England, Indiana and Deutschland.

Arrived—Steamship Helvetia, from Hamburg.

Two Men Go Over Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Alexander Lovelot, a French Canadian, residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardess, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross to Navy Island Wednesday night, were carried over Niagara Falls. On Friday the remnants of their boat were found below the falls. The bodies have not yet been found. Lovelot leaves a wife and three children.

MINIONS OF THE MOON.

What the Sub-Kuklux Committee Saw in South Carolina.

They Brave the Kuklux in His Den, the Southron in His Hall.

Victims of Violence Tell Terrible Tales To Eager Ears.

The Story of the Lacteal Battle in Yorkville.

Fe Fi Fo Fum, I Smell the Blood of an Africum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The sub-Kuklux Committee, consisting of Senator Scott and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, visited Washington to-day, returning from a sojourn of four weeks in various parts of South Carolina, where they have been investigating the Kuklux outrages on the spots where they occurred.

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

They first visited the Capital, Columbia. More than one hundred refugees, who had fled from violence in various counties, were there, but, after examining witnesses for two days, the Committee determined to go to the scenes of the alleged violence.

AT SPARTANSBURG.

They went to Spartansburg. They expected to remain there three or four days, but stayed eleven. When word got out through Spartansburg county that they were there, whites and negroes, victims of violence, came in by scores every day from all directions. Murders and cruel whippings by Kuklux bands had so terrified them that in many neighborhoods nearly every negro man and Republican white man had slept in the woods for months every night. They showed scarified backs, gun-shot wounds, maimed ears, and other proofs of the violence they had suffered. In Limestone Spring township, one hundred and eighteen cases of whipping were proved. The Committee awoke every morning to find in the yard by the hotel a new crowd of victims of the Kuklux, some including whites who had suffered outrages which cannot be described with decency. After being whipped, the victims, well-known persons, were often commanded, under penalty of death, to publish a card renouncing the Republican party. In a file of the South Carolina Spartan, a Democratic newspaper, forty-two such cards were found recently published.

AT UNIONSVILLE

the committee remained two days. Not an avowed white Republican was found in the place, though a member of the committee was privately assured by a few that they would avow themselves if protected. The terror of negroes here is complete. The last election was carried by a Republican majority, but the Republican county officers received Kuklux notices, and all resigned or fled. The policy there has been more toward murder and less toward whipping. The killing of ten negroes, taken from jail by several hundred Kuklux acting under military organization, was investigated.

A THOUSAND KUKLUX.

A prominent lawyer of the place, Mr. Shard, Democrat, on cross-examination, startled the committee by stating that he believed almost every respectable unmarried man in the community belonged to the Kuklux, and he believed a thousand Kuklux were within a day's march of the village.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A NEGRO PREACHER.

A negro Methodist preacher named Louis Thompson, who had an appointment for June 11 at Goshen Hill Church, Union county, received a Kuklux notice, in the usual form, not to preach. He preached, notwithstanding, to very few, most of the congregation fleeing when they saw the notice. In the evening a clan of twenty mounted Kuklux came, tied him and whipped him, led him off several miles, dragging him part of the way tied to horses, whipped him again until death, mutilated him in a way that cannot with propriety be described, hung him, and threw his body into the Tiger river, leaving notice forbidding any one to bury him. Before the committee returned, Senator Scott sent Thompson's brother, now a refugee from Columbia, to Union county with a letter to insure him a strong guard of United States cavalry to go to bury the body, which was reported to be still lying half decomposed in the water's edge.

INTERVIEW WITH LEADING MEN.

Two more days were spent in examining witnesses in Columbia, on their returning from Spartansburg. One day was occupied in hearing the statements and general views of Gen. Wade Hampton and Gen. Butler, Democratic candidate for Governor last fall.

IN YORK COUNTY.

The committee then visited York county, where they remained nearly a week. They discovered at Yorkville a bitter spirit among the white citizens. At supper at the hotel on the evening of their arrival, Major Jas. Berry.

THREW A PITCHER OF MILK

over him as Wallace, the Representative of the district, and Hon. J. E. Stevenson, of the Committee, were just seating themselves at the table and not a word had been spoken. Mr. Wallace jerked out a revolver to shoot Berry, the ladies screaming, but the landlord threw himself before Berry.

WONDERFUL COOLNESS OF STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson coolly caught Wallace's hand and ordered the landlord to take that man out of the room. Half a dozen friends gathered around Berry and he went out. In the course of half an hour several citizens of prominence called to apologize in an ample manner on behalf of Berry, who was willing to

GO ON HIS KNEES

for what he alleged was an unintentional affront to Mr. Stevenson. It was subsequently ascertained that the business had been discussed by Berry and his friends. During the afternoon it was to be carried out, and that Berry had proposed to use hot coffee, but finally decided on milk.

A COLORED BAND INSULTED.

A colored band serenaded the committee later in the evening. A crowd of young white men filled the porch of the hotel and were about the band, frequently cursing the negroes and Yankees in an insulting manner. As the band went away the crowd followed and nearly filled the sidewalk. The band and those with it, negroes, were swept by two village policemen from the sidewalk.

A POLICEMAN SHOOTS A NEGRO.

One negro was thrust off by a policeman, who says the negro resisted and struck him. The negro and two men close by say the negro struggled to get away from the grip of the policeman, who seized, cursed, and struck him. The policeman fired at the negro, and continued firing until he had inflicted five wounds. The man was still living when the committee left.

CITY AUTHORITIES MEMBERS OF THE K. K.'S.

The testimony taken showed both policeman and Mayor were members of the Kuklux. No one was arrested. The community in York county were found in almost utter social and political demoralization, the civil authority being a useless farce and mockery.

STORY OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

Colonel Meriam, in command of a small force stationed there, an officer of high character and great energy, laid before the Committee details of sixty-eight cases of outrages which he had investigated, some of them most revolting and horrible.

A SURFEIT OF MARTYRS.

It was found impossible for the Committee to examine more than a small part of the crowds of whipped, maimed or stricken wretches who had flocked in upon hearing of their coming. When the Committee adjourned, the building in which they had sat was filled, stairs, halls and porches, with those waiting to be heard.

HOW EXAMINATIONS WERE CONDUCTED.

The usual course pursued on arriving at the place was to divide the time they expected to remain between the majority and minority of the committee. Judge Van Trump usually called two or three of the most prominent lawyers, who were occupied several hours in setting forth the Democratic view of affairs, giving their opinions on the relations of the two races, the inefficiency and corruption of the State government, and the feeling of the white people toward the General Government.

WHAT THE PROMINENT LAWYERS SAID.

They always said they had heard of the Kuklux, but never saw one. Generally, they seemed to regard them as a kind of vigilance committee, or irregular local police. They did not consider them under a general organization, but simply to repress outbreaks.

THE MYSTERIES LAID BARE.

The majority then called for those who had seen and felt the Kuklux. The oaths and forms of proceeding in the Kuklux councils, and the modes of operation when on raids, were fully developed.

WILLFUL IGNORANCE.

Scores of men whom the proof showed to be Kuklux were examined, all of whom except a few, whose disclosures were full and important, denied any knowledge whatever of the Kuklux. One, who was shown to have been in several outrages, swore he had never heard of the existence of the Kuklux in his life.

Judge Van Trump subjected all witnesses called by the majority to a most searching cross-examination.

CHICAGO.

Pigeon Shooting Match.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In the pigeon shooting here to-day for the championship of the United State and five hundred dollars a side, A. S. Bogardus, of Illinois, the present champion, killed 91 out of 100 birds, and Ira Payne, of New York, 89.

The Administration's Western Excursion Postponed.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—President Grant and family will remain here at his cottage the remainder of the season, and will, on leaving here, proceed to Washington. The President has abandoned his trip to the West and California, he having been advised by Generals Phil. Sheridan, Sherman, and many others that it is now too late in the season for a satisfactory visit through the West, the crops having all been gathered, and the country being in a bare condition. He has accordingly concluded to postpone his trip until the latter part of the spring of 1872.

Conductors' Life Insurance Company.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—James Marshall, President of the United States and Canada R. R. Conductors' Life Insurance Company, has issued a call for the annual gathering of that association, at Hooley's Opera House, Chicago, on Wednesday, October 4.

Industrial Science Institute.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 26.—The Free Institute of Industrial Science in this city, the only institution of the kind in the country, graduated its first class to-day, consisting of sixteen young men.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

No marriage licenses were issued last week.

Railroad Lodge, I. O. G. T., elects officers to-morrow night.

Prof. A. C. Goodwin has resigned his position in the public schools.

Wm. H. Lawrence, the Spring-street hardware merchant, is about to erect a new residence at the corner of Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Pittsburg coal is still up to twenty cents, and the river is still down, and promises to remain down.

The stockholders of the Ohio Falls Carworks meet next Tuesday for the annual election of officers.

Deputy County Clerk W. B. Goodwin has returned from Cincinnati, and is again at his post of duty.

Jeffersonville Lodge, I. O. G. T., will have a public installation of officers on Tuesday night next.

Judge Lovering, of Mississippi, judge of the United States District Court in that State, and a former citizen of this county, is spending the summer here with his friends and relatives.

Yesterday morning the news spread through the city that Mrs. William Jones was better and thought to be out of danger, but at a late hour last night she was reported to be dying.

Mr. John A. Graham, Superintendent of the Transfer Company, who recently lost his wife by death, is himself lying very ill with bilious fever.

Susan E. Johnson, colored, for using obscene language to Barney Newton was yesterday morning before Judge Matthews, and was fined and costed to the amount of $10 25.

It is a certain fact that another printing office is to established in the city. Material of every description for the same was received yesterday. The office will be located on the Bruner House square.

Yesterday was the last day for paying State and county taxes, consequently the collector was busy. The country folks were in town in large numbers, and two deputies had their hands full of business.

A convict named Sherman, who is represented as being a "trusty," escaped from the State Prison, South, on Tuesday afternoon or evening. Col. Shuler has offered $500 for his capture.

Henry Casseday, for stealing chickens, and George Reynolds (darkey), for stealing copper pipe at the wharfboat, were taken to Charlestown, by Officer Kenneday, and lodged in the county jail, to await the disposition of the Criminal Court next week.

Mr. Isaac O. Whitesides has tendered his resignation as day policeman, he having accepted a situation as guard at the Prison. Mr. Whitesides has made an excellent officer, and many are the regrets at losing him from the police force. Mr. James Quin was, last night, appointed by the Mayor to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. W.

The George Poulton whom Richard Hillard poulted over the head, several days ago, must not be confounded with George Polson, who was arrested, and yesterday tried before Judge Matthews, for being concerned in the stabbing affray in Wintergust's saloon on the Fourth of July.

Wm. S. Jacobs yesterday received a telegram from Madison stating that Rev. Wm. T. Sanders, his son-in-law, died at 1 o'clock of brain fever. Mr. Sanders was a minister in the Methodist church, and was formerly a schoolmaster in this place, from which occupation he had raised himself by his own exertions.

It is confidently expected and earnestly demanded by the citizens that at the general election for watchmen, which comes off in August, the night force be increased by at least two. Four men to guard a town of the size of Jeffersonville are inadequate, and an increase of the force must certainly be sooner or later, and we say let us have it now.

At a regular meeting of Ohio Falls Lodge, I. O. G. T., held on Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: Joseph Moore, W. C. T.; Miss Sarah Wood, W. V. T.; S. W. Quigley, W. R. S.; W. S. Tuell, W. F. S.; Reuben Dailey, Treasurer; Wm. H. Buckley, W. M.; Emmons Jacobs, W. I. G.; Marcus Brookbanks, W. O. G.

From facts developed in several cases in the Police Court yesterday, it appears that the darkies had a regular row at a ball in Pratt's building on Friday night. Negro balls are becoming a nuisance, as none can be given without parties getting into trouble, and making fighting and quarreling the principal feature in the entertainment; and it is the female portion of the assembly that seems to be the prime movers in the affair. The police are vigilant enough, but there is not enough of them to guard the whole town.

In the Police Court, this morning, Mrs. Susan Johnson, colored, went up to the tune of $10 55, for disorderly conduct. Miss Alice Case, another darky, paid the sum of $10 65 for a too liberal use of her tongue and fist. William Moss, colored, was tried for disorderly conduct and a fine assessed of $12 90. William was the proprietor of the ball given the night before, and claimed to be only acting in the capacity of peace-maker and a conservator of the peace. William filed an appeal bond, and the case will go to the Circuit Court.

William Moss, a fancy darkey, gave a ball in the Diffendaffer building on Friday night. Several of the female darkies got in a fuss, when Moss undertook to put one of them, Alice Case, out in the street. In doing so he struck Miss Case with a stick in the face. Hence a complaint for disorderly conduct. Alice not relishing such treatment, after being on the street, engaged in such boisterous and disorderly conduct, that it attracted the attention of officers John Moore and Lewis Shirley, who immediately took both offenders in charge, and yesterday morning Judge Matthews fined Moss $12 90, and Alice $10 65.

Some parties have been talking about New Albany tax-payers only being assessed one dollar on each one hundred dollars of valuables, and are grumbling because Jeffersonville last year levied one dollar and seventy cents on the hundred dollars. These critics do not know that the appraisement is three times as high in New Albany as it is in Jeffersonville. What is the difference between paying $1 70 on $2,000,000 and $1 on $7,000,000 over. We rather think it is tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum; but if the State and county taxes paid on the basis of such a high appraisement is not the difference rather in favor of Jeffersonville? We think a blind man could see that.

M. C. Bristol, Superintendent of Construction for the Western Union Telegraph Company, is in town, with a large force of men, reconstructing their lines. An entire new set of cedar poles, which are being painted, has been erected, extending from the river, along Spring street to the J., M. & I. depot, thence to the Ohio river bridge, over which they propose to cross with all wires leading soutward, thereby doing away with the cable, and making a sure connection with all points in the Southern States. J. F. Wallick, District Superintendent of the company, will be here Monday, looking after its interest. A number of wires are to be added to the already great number in use, and quite a change is to be made in the office here.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the Rev. William T. Sanders will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M., at Jeffersonville, and under the auspices of Jefferson Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. Funeral services at Wall-street M. E. Church.

NEW ALBANY.

The sales of real estate as recorded last week aggregated $15,505.

Antone Crabtree, colored, paid $5 85 in the Police Court yesterday for striking a white boy.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Francis L. Wunderlich and Anna McGadient.

There were three interments in the Northern burial-ground last week.

There have been issued seven marriage licenses during the present month.

There have been two commitments to the county jail the present month.

There were three marriage licenses issued last week.

Pat Lang paid $10 05 in the City Court, yesterday, for violation of liquor law.

There have been collected, the present month, in the City Court, fines $108, costs $87 50.

Real estate sales recorded during the present month aggregate $48,565 85.

The range of the thermometer yesterday was as follows: 6 A. M., 70°; 2 P. M., 88°; 6 P. M. 80°.

Postmaster Dr. D. W. Voyles has returned from Chicago.

The will of Bartholomew McCarty was admitted to probate yesterday.

The usual services to-day at Centenary and John-street Methodist Churches.

Elder Sewell will preach at the Christian church to-day, morning and evening.

Postmaster Voyles has made some valuable improvements in the postoffice arrangements.

The New Albany Standard makes its first appearance to-morrow afternoon.

There has been but one fire the present month; loss trifling.

Katie Ray was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday for selling liquor without license. She was let off on a promise to quit the business.

There will be a picnic at the Wells school-house, three miles from this city, on the Charlestown road, next Tuesday.

Rev. H. R. Naylor, pastor of Centenary church, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness as to be able to fill his pulpit to-day.

Mrs. George H. Jones, wife of Policeman Jones, is lying seriously ill at the family residence on Lower Market steet.

The case of Jacob Jung, charged with violation of the Sunday law, was continued, in the Police Court, yesterday, until Monday morning.

In the Police Court yesterday, Jas. Collins paid $9 95 for disorderly conduct in assaulting Charles Spencer.

The Cadets of Temperance paid a visit to one of the lodges of Good Templars in Jeffersonville last night, and had a very pleasant time.

The subject of the morning discourse at the Third Presbyterian church will be, "Alleged Hindrances from Attending Divine Worship." In the evening, "Sowing and Reaping."

Rev. Samuel Conn will preach a discourse at the First Presbyterian church this morning, on "Evil Speaking." Strangers and others cordially welcomed.

Tommie Burke was released from confinement in the station-house yesterday. It remains to be seen if he will not, as usual, get back within less than a week.

Mr. James McKinney will be buried from Wesley M. E. Church to-day at 2 P. M. The Odd Fellows and Franklin Fire Company will take charge of the funeral.

Jacob Lambert, a little son of Mr. Adam Lambert, had his right arm broken Friday evening by falling through the rafters of his father's new building, corner of Eighth and Sycamore.

The Floyd Courts meet at the next term as follows: Court of Common Pleas, fourth Monday in September; Criminal Circuit Court, first Monday in October; Civil Circuit Court, fourth Monday in October.

The horse attached to John Underhill's milk-wagon ran away on Lower Market street yesterday morning, demolishing the wagon and milk cans. The street flowed with milk, but nobody was hurt.

The Woolen Mill Band and Paulsen, Schnicker and Ialing's bands combined were out Friday night and serenaded a number of citizens. The orchestral band were handsomely entertained by County Clerk Ben. F. Welker.

Rev. S. Bowers will preach in Wesley Church this morning and at night. Probationers will be received into full connection at the conclusion of the morning discourse. Subject for the evening discourse, Isaiah xi., 5–9.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Ephraim Whistler to Peter Weinman, north 30 feet of lots 35 and 36, Oak street, Conner's plat, $25; Peter. Weinman to Philip Call, same, $500.

In our notice of the delegates to the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, that met at Indianapolis last week, we unintentionally omitted the name of George L. Marsh, the duly elected representative of Friendship Lodge No. 10 of this city.

The police made eighty-one arrests the present month, as follows: Stragglers, 3; drunk and disorderly, 64; assault, 1; larceny, 2; violation of liquor law, 6; carrying concealed weapons, 1; provoke, 1; suffering a vicious animal to run at large, 1.

The following persons are confined in the county jail: Stephen Elkins, under indictment of grand larceny; Fred Schoenig, Richard Wilberger, Annie Baker, William Routh and John Dempster alias John Simpson, for petty larceny; and Pat Hanley, charged with cutting, with intent to kill John M. Reid.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias complimented Rev. S. Bowers, of this city, by electing him Past Grand Chancellor. It is necessary for a member of the order to pass through the chairs before receiving that honor, a process that requires two years. We learn that not another man in the State could receive the compliment.

James Collins was arraigned in Justice Monroe's court yesterday morning, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, Charles Spencer. The prosecuting attorney for the State entered a *nolle* as to the intent, and Collins was assessed in fine and costs $21 60 for assaulting Spencer. In the same court Martin House, paid $14 60 for a provoke. John Presley, for assaulting Henry Schaefer, $12 30.

J. H. Baurman, Louisville; Horace Scott, Jeffersonville; J. S. Lewis and B. F. Peter, Corydon; A. P. Marsh, Grand Rapids; M. S. Mower, Dayton; Julius T. Smith, New York; J. F. Woodward, Indianapolis; Moses Marks, Washington county; J. M. Shaw, Cincinnati; D. Hunter, Princeton; Mrs. J. E. Gerry, Coldwater, Michigan; K. Dickford, Seneca Falls, New York, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

Mr. A. D. Leyden, a well-known citizen of this place, died yesterday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, after a protracted illness. Mr. Leyden was a worthy member of Centenary M. E. church and one of our most highly-esteemed citizens. He will be buried from the family residence, about two miles from the city on the Paoli turnpike, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Monday. His funeral will be taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, and his remains deposited in the family burial-ground at the homestead.

WHARF RATES.

Louisville as Compared with Other Cities.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have noticed lately, in our daily papers, a number of articles on the subject of wharf rates; and one that appeared a short time since discussing the effect of these rates on commerce is rather inaccurate as to facts in some particulars. It is not true that the rates exacted here are exorbitant, for when compared to those of Memphis, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Pittsburg, it is found that, as applied to some classes of boats, we charge less than those cities, and while as to other classes there is a great similarity as to rates, and while Cincinnati is lower in its charges as to some styles of river craft, her rates against others are higher.

New Orleans charges 10c per ton for steamboats; Pittsburg 6⅔c per ton; Memphis 8c per ton, and St. Louis 5c per ton—allowing them to remain six days in Memphis, three days in Pittsburg, five days in New Orleans, and from four to ten days in St. Louis, according to tonnage.

In this city we have a sliding scale of charges based on tonnage capacity, running from $4 50 for boats less than 100 tons up to $19 50 for boats of 800 tons and over, for the first day in port, with half rates for subsequent days up to 350 ton boats, gradually increasing over half rates on the larger boats. Memphis discriminates very heavily against boats touching and remaining only a couple of hours or less, charging from $5 up to $22 50 for such landings, according to tonnage, a three-hundred-ton boat paying $9, four-hundred-ton $10 50, five-hundred-ton $12, seven-hundred-ton $15, &c. While the rates first mentioned are for transient boats, or those not making trips at regular intervals, in each of the cities named, the following difference is made in favor of daily, weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly packets: In Memphis, half regular rates, making 4c per ton; in St. Louis, three-quarter rates, making 3¾c per ton; in New Orleans, 7c per ton; in Pittsburg, half rates, making 3⅓c per ton; in Cincinnati no deduction is made unless they remain less than twenty-four hours. Those remaining less than twenty-four hours pay $5. This, of course, shuts out boats plying in the lower river trade, as they, of course, remain in port over one day. In this city regular daily packets pay $11 if over 400 tons; if less than 400 tons, two-thirds of transient rates. Semi-weekly or tri-weekly packets also pay two-third rates. Let us see now how these rates operate, and compare the prices paid here with what would be paid by the same boat plying under similar circumstances at the other places.

The regular daily packets pay as follows: Only one, the United States, we believe, is rated at over 400 tons, and pays $11. The others, at two-third rates, pay $9. If the New Orleans rates were exacted the larger one would pay $28 and they smaller ones, supposing they are rated at 350 tons, would pay $24 50. The Memphis rates would make them pay $16 and $14 respectively. The St. Louis rates would be $15 and $13 12; the Pittsburg rates $13 33 and $11 66. These prices are computed on exactly 400 tons for the larger boat. Of course, if her tonnage is greater, the prices would be higher in the other cities accordingly. On regular weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly packets the rates are the same here and in the other cities as for the daily packets, which makes them pay higher than here in each of the other ports if remaining only one day. But, if remaining longer, they would pay half the amount of the first day for each subsequent day in Louisville, which would gradually bring the price up to, and, after several days, beyond the prices of other cities. Two days' stay here, however, would still keep our rates inside of the others. In Cincinnati they would have to pay $10 50. Cincinnati is left out of the preceding estimate for daily packets, because she has made a special rate of $5 to apply to the mail-boat line, the boats of this line, I believe, being principally owned and controlled in that city. A transcient boat stopping for one day would pay as follows:

TONNAGE.	At Louisville	At St. Louis	At Memphis	At Cincinnati	At New Orleans	At Pittsburg
	$ ct	$ ct	$ ct	$ ct	$ ct	$ ct
150 ton boat	6 00	7 50	12 00	4 50	15 00	10 00
200 ton boat	7 50	10 00	16 00	6 00	20 00	13 33
250 ton boat	9 00	12 50	20 00	7 50	25 00	16 66
300 ton boat	10 50	15 00	24 00	9 00	30 00	20 00
350 ton boat	12 00	17 50	28 00	10 50	35 00	23 33
400 ton boat	13 50	20 00	32 00	12 00	40 00	26 66
500 ton boat	15 00	25 00	40 00	15 00	50 00	33 33

with half rates for subsequent days at Louisville. It will thus be seen in what cases Louisville would be lower and when higher than the other places.

The probability is that the majority of transient boats do not stop over one day, and of the remainder perhaps only a very small proportion stop over two days.

Cincinnati is the only place where the rates are lower on the average in a given number of cases, and she is no criterion, as that city does not own a half mile of wharf front altogether; consequently it is a very small matter to her so far as revenue is concerned. Her investment in wharf property amounts to nothing comparatively. The expense of her keeping it in repair and expense of collection, &c., are not worth considering. Consequently she can afford to and has put her rates down out of proportion to those of other cities.

In this city the corporation has a vast amount of money invested in about three miles of wharf property, the expenses attending the same in repairing, &c., being so great that the amount invested is practically lost to her. The wharfage collected for many years has not paid the cost of maintenance of the property, and, under the most favorable circumstances and with the highest collections in the past two years, has not paid two per cent. on the capital invested. It is useless, therefore, to expect Louisville to give three miles of wharfage free if Cincinnati chooses to give 2,000 feet. No other city is below us in average rates charged, and the prices charged at private wharfs of Cincinnati does not appear.

The expense of loading and unloading at our wharves is probably not one-half what it costs in Cincinnati and St. Louis, where the boats lie three or four abreast out in the stream, tied together, and requiring double force and twice the time to roll their freight on or off. Here there is plenty of room and no confusion, and one day here will, if the writer is not greatly mistaken, enable a boat to accomplish about as much business as two days in Cincinnati. So that it may be that our rates are about as cheap here as there, after all. At any rate there are many advantages presented to boats by an ample wharf-front which will go far towards offsetting a trifling difference in the one small item of rates for lying up, and the reader will do well to ponder the subject carefully. SHIPPER.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1871.

☞ The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill (in which the House is not expected to concur) which renders null and void all business dealings for liquor—enables the purchaser even of a glass of whisky to recover back the ten cents he pays for it—declares null and void all sales, transfers, contracts, quit-claims, mortgages, attachments and liens made in consideration (part or whole) of the sale of any spirituous liquor; makes null and void all leases of premises, if liquor is sold on them; punishes by a fine of $100 or a month in jail (or both) the sale of liquor to any minor under 18 years of age; makes the person who sells responsible for all damages done by drunken men, and permits any tax-payer to sue such seller whenever the drinker abuses his family. The bill is intended to supersede the Maine law, which has for years remained a dead letter on the statute books.

☞ The largest auction sale of rubber boots and shoes that ever occurred in this country is to be made next month. Six India rubber manufacturing companies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey have united to put on the market 30,000 cases, containing 600,000 pairs of shoes, in two grand catalogue

The Knabe Piano.

I HAVE just received a new lot of those excellent pianos, and will offer special inducements to parties who desire to purchase. Purchasers can save from $100 to $150 by giving me a call. Pianos for rent. Rent applied as payment, if desired. Second-hand pianos received in exchange for new ones at the

New Music Store

of HENRY KNOEFEL.

Wholesale Agent for the Western states for Knabe & Co.'s celebrated Pianos.

my14 SuTu&Sa3m

The Upper Main Street Extension.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It may be said by some that the growing proportions of Louisville have a down-town or "West-end" tendency, through the enterprising spirit of citizens located there, and that the city authorities in their appropriations are compelled to improve and extend facilities to that enterprise; that such a spirit does not exist at the east end and therefore no imperative demand calls for city aid. These premises are not correct; in the first place, the enterprising citizens alluded to are not located down town, but upon the contrary are moneyed dealers in property; palatial gentleman that speculate upon the suburbs, where the laboring man is made to pioneer their acres to lots by the foot at enormous prices. These gentlemen could not be induced to risk health so precious to public enterprise upon low, malarious lands, when others less precious can be made to worry the speculation through at a fabulous per cent. to the Broadway holder. This cannot be justly called the nerve and sinew to a city's growth; these, comparatively, should be credited to the operative who labors to fashion and manufacture commodities for the convenience and necessities of a distant demand, and to such men the city herself should afford every facility—highways, healthyways and broadways should be opened up, that the humble as well as the rich may have an equal chance to become an original, independent owner. No influential and private interest from position should be made to control or influence a city's government. No honeyfuggling or tickling the weak points of unwary authorities should be tolerated. Let us have the fair thing, gentlemen of the Council. Foster and protect the productive interest of the whole of Louisville, east, west, north and south. Overcome the barrier complained of at the east end—give a channel to the great thoroughfare of the city through to the rich and beautiful Beargrass lands in the county. Extend and push Main street upon a straight line to the city limits. Span Beargrass creek with a new and commodious bridge, and my word for it, a rush of enterprise and productiveness will be made to that high, picturesque and healthy locality. There, too, you will find those equally interested in furthering on the work. Men of influence, men of wealth and enterprise equally abound there, who are both ready and desirous to continue the improvement through their portion of the county; a broad and handsome avenue is contemplated to the Fair Grounds as a continuation of Main street; a street railroad to the same point only awaits the city's resumption of labor upon the Main street extension. Let us have these important improvements. The abutments to the new Main street bridge across Beargrass have been for near two years standing or rather dilapidating monuments to the city government's want of thrift. This should not be. The people's money is invested in this work, and should not be lost to them and their heirs in this way, but the necessary labor to the improvement employed to complete it at once. It is understood an appropriation has been made by the Council for the rebuilding and elevation of the bridge over Beargrass on the Bardstown pike. This would seem to be an absolute waste of the people's money, inasmuch as it is already the finest and best improvement in that way anywhere in the vicinity of Louisville, while scarce three hundred yards distant stands the unfinished abutments of Main-street bridge, dilapidating. But this enterprise of elevating Bardstown-pike bridge may not be understood generally, for it is said the appropriation was made under the head of sewerage; no doubt, however, it will be made a work of crying necessity to the public, for it is believed the application of a feather to the ear of his Honor the Mayor has made it a scheme to his fancy, and the name of Baxter avenue will go down to posterity dignifying the improvement as a monument to his fame and efficiency, and it is thought now that little remains in the way of the successful issue of the enterprise but the simple flourish of his Honor's wand of office, and presto, change!—the thing is done.

It would be curious and striking to many to observe the proceedings and ordinances of the Council as published through the city papers. The writer's attention was called to the fact that eight to every ten of the improvement ordinances passed are for the improvement of that portion of the city lying southwest and west of Fourth street. Were improvements not demanded in other localities, this fact should not be a matter of surprise, but speculation being rife in the west, the shrewd and quick-witted power of the city is deaf to any other appeal. It would be well that the citizens of Louisville should overhaul this matter and know from their representatives what influences were brought to bear so heavily in the interest of one portion of the city's welfare, while another is left to totter through an unprofitable existence. If it be said that the city's funds are low and will not permit the resumption of work upon the Main-street extension, it would be better to suspend the important work on hand, especially if that work be the unnecessary Baxter-avenue improvement, and listen to the demand made by both the city and the county for the extension of Main street. Should it be necessary in facilitating this enterprise, and a name be a potent talisman to its completion, why, in the name of all the gods, give it a distinctive appelation at once; whether it be Baxter avenue No. 2, Long's extension or Vissman's abomination would be a matter of indifference to the East-end. But let us have the improvement. FAIR PLAY.

☞ A leading Philadelphia doctor takes upon himself the duty of correcting the theory that blackberries are useful or harmless in cases where children are convalescing from diarrhœa or cholera infantum. He says: "From close observation during several years, meantime enjoying a large practice, I am forced to believe that there is no other one cause so fatal to life in these complaints as eating blackberries."

☞ One of the Paris women, on being told by the officer who seized her, "You are brave—you have killed two of my men," responded wildly: "May the curse of the Almighty always rest upon my soul for not killing more! I had two sons at Issy, who were both killed, and two at Neuilly, who shared the same fate. My husband died at this barricade, and now do with me what you will." The woman was shot.

☞ The French are unfortunate in their rulers. Napoleon was charged with illegitimacy, and now a legend is revived tracing the birth of the Comte de Chambord, who styles himself "Henri V.," to the wife of the Duke of Berri's ex-valet, Ansler. The Duchess had a daughter born to her and the valet's wife a son, and the tricky nurse, according to this report, changed the infants.

☞ The Boston Herald says there is a man residing in that county whose parents died several years ago, and their bodies were placed in a tomb. Not long ago it was decided to have them buried, and consequently their bodies were placed in a box and laid away in the grave, and the son took the boards that composed the coffins home with him to be used in patching up his barn.

☞ Some workmen engaged in laying concrete walls in Bridgeport, Conn., last week, seized a barrel of flour, which a drayman delivered at the door of a house near them, and, supposing it was plaster-paris, broke in the head and sifted the entire contents of the barrel neatly on either side of the street, nearly the whole length of the block.

☞ The sun-poppy, the most gorgeous of all the flowers in the Yosemite Valley, is now in bloom. It is of all colors, from the brightest scarlet to the deepest yellow, buff, brown, pink, and white. The mist that is blown from the numerous waterfalls settles in drops on every tiny sprig, and at sunrise the landscape is a blaze of diamonds.

☞ A Green county, Iowa, farmer recklessly publishes the following challenge: "I will bet $42 25 that my hired man can take longer to go to the harvest field, get back to dinner quicker, eat more, do less, and bear down harder on a panel of the fence than any other hired man within 15 miles of the flag-staff in Jefferson."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Weather warm and pleasant; Monongahela 30 inches and stationary.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—River five feet five inches, fallen thirteen inches; weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, July 29.—Weather cloudy and hot. Mercury 94. River fallen four inches. Signs of rain. Port list—up—Fayette, at 8 A. M.; Spray, at 4 P. M.; Florence Lee, at 5. Down—Mary Ament, at 2 P. M.; Tarascon, at 4 P. M.—generally light.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—The river is falling slowly, with 21 inches of water on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and hot.

CAIRO, July 29.—John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 2; Eddyville, Louisville packet, 9; Warren Belle, New Orleans to Louisville, 10. The Glencoe is loading here for New Orleans. River fell 3 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 84.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Arrived—Mollie McPike and Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; Silver Bow, from Omaha; Capital City, from Kansas City; John Kyle, from New Orleans. Departed—Andy Johnson, to Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, to St. Paul; Belle St. Louis, to Vicksburg; Sallie White, to Arkansas river; Lady Lee, to Red river; Alice, to Kansas City; St. Joseph, to Memphis; Florence, to Cairo. River falling slowly; weather cloudy and sultry; slight rain this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Up—Grand Tower. Down—Susie Silver and T. H. Allen.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Arrived—Henry Ames, from St. Louis; Edinburgh, from Cincinnati. Departed—R. C. Yeager, for St. Louis; Indiana, for Louisville, and Enterprise, for Cincinnati.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 7:30 P. M.—The barometer has risen since Friday on the Pacific coast and west of Illinois. The area of low barometer in the latter region has apparently extended northward, and the pressure fallen decidedly on Lake Superior. The barometer has risen on the coast of Texas, but fallen on the coast of Florida. Northward areas of high barometer central over Ohio and Maine. Temperature has fallen from Maine to New Jersey, and has risen from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward. High westerly winds, with clouds and rain, continue on the immediate coast. Clouds and rain are again reported from South Carolina to Louisiana. Local rains have fallen on the middle Atlantic coast, and from Tennessee to to Minnesota. Conditions are favorable for local storms to-night from Lake Superior southward to Kentucky, and warm weather will probably prevail on Sunday. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue in East Louisiana, and extend, with local storms, to Virginia. Local storms are also probable for Sunday

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

THIS WEEK AT

KENTUCKY CASH STORE

106 FOURTH STREET.

100 pieces Linen, Victoria and Jaconet Lawns at 10c per yard and up; pieces Black Alpacas and Lusters at 25c per yard and up; 100 dozen English and German Hosiery at 10c per pair and up; also the finest stock of Mourning Goods, Paris Muslins, Piques, Embroideries, Corsets, Gloves, Towels, Domestics, &c., &c., at the LOWEST RATES to close.

KENTUCKY CASH STORE, 106 Fourth st.

LAST GRAND

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

—IN—

SLEVIN'S MAGNIFICENT

WEST-END PARK ADDITION,

AND

Only $75 Cash Down

FOR A

FIRST-CLASS CITY LOT.

On Monday, July 31, 1871,

At 12 1-2 o'clock,

S. S. MEDDIS AND MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

12,000 FEET

Of the most Desirable Property in the City of Louisville, situated on Rowan, Duncan, St. Cecilia, Park, Slevin, Harney, St. Xavier, Bank, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth streets. Lots 30 and 40 by 180 feet to a 20-foot alley. Street-cars pass directly convenient to every portion of this property. A beautiful park forms the center of the entire addition, and is so situated that every purchaser can command the use of most delightful pleasure grounds. The grand and imposing Ohio River Railroad Bridge is but a few squares from these grounds. The St. Louis Air-Line Railroad Sand Island Bridge will form its junction with the Kentucky shore, on a line directly in front of the lots to be sold on Monday.

This section of Louisville will be the terminus of the great Railway Lines centering in Louisville, and the great Union Railroad Depot will be erected in close proximity to this Addition.

TERMS—$75 cash, $75 in six months and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years.

Call and get a plat. Plats can also be obtained at T. R. SLEVIN & CAIN'S, No. 217 West Main street.

S. S. MEDDIS,
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

HOLD ON AWHILE!!

Wait for Hancock, Johnson & Co.'s Great Sale of Beautiful, Elevated, Healthy Suburban Lots, Located in the Grand East End.

THAT magnificent homestead of John Reinhard, on the Brownsboro pike, running thence toward the Ohio, with full river view, known as Mount Holly, is now being laid out by us into building sites, with a view to exquisite landscape gardening, and will be sold at public auction early in September. It is without question the most desirable property ever offered, at public sale, for homes adjoining the city limits, with all city benefits without city taxation.

Topographical maps of these grounds will shortly be ready for distribution.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,
jy30 dtf Agents.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At private residence on Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, north side.

Superb Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Fine Piano, Elegant Carpets,

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, August 10th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at private residence on Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, north side, an elegant lot of A No. 1 Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Parlor Suits, 10 pieces green rep in oiled walnut; elegant Bed-room Sets of 4 pieces, in mahogany, imitation rosewood and oiled walnut; ten rooms finely carpeted with best body Brussels, English Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets Center-tables, Hair-cloth Parlor Sets, Marble-top Washstands, Hat-racks, Hall and Stair Carpets, Marble-top Center-tables, Cane-seat Dining-room and Chamber Chairs, Fine Oil Paintings, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up a completely furnished house, of the best quality of make, and used but a short time—in fact, as good as new. The especial attention of the ladies and housekeepers is called to this sale, as it is seldom that such a lot of goods is offered at auction.

TERMS—Cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.
jy30 SuWe&Suts

Central Bank.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

ON the 8th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Central Bank of Louisville, Ky., will sell at auction, for cash, at its warehouse, corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, the following fine lot of Cigars, to-wit:

5,700 Oskaleta;
4,300 La Flor de Jose G. Punariega;
2,300 La Graciosa;
1,400 Fairy Bell;
1,200 Fairmount Park.

jy30 d10 WM. JOHNSTON, Superintendent.

AT AUCTION.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE, No. 186 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Monday, July 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., Bar and Fixtures, Dining-room, Kitchen, Parlor and Bed-room Furniture; all complete, with good will of house.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; balance in six months.

HUNZIKER & WOOD,
C. J. MATTHEWS & CO.,
jy30 Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

ON MONDAY MORNING, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, the contents of a well-arranged confectionery; glass jars containing candies, fine ice fountain, show cases, chairs, tables, carpets, cigars, in fact everything pertaining to the business. Terms cash.

jy30 d2 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

At a Private Residence, 458 Fifth street, near Breckinridge,

Fine Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, Oil-cloth, Matting, Rugs, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, July 31, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, consisting in part of fine oiled walnut and oak bed-chamber sets; parlor center tables; bureaus; bedsteads; spring and cotton top mattresses; bed and bedding; feathers; mosquito bars; table and kitchen ware; one fine French china set (80 pieces); slop, toilet and fire sets; cook stoves, &c.

NOTICE—The above is the finest lot of goods ever offered at auction in this city. All parties, especially the ladies, will find it their interest to attend this sale. Sale positive as the parties are leaving the city. Terms cash. jy29 dts

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.

AT AUCTION.

West Main and Market streets.

THURSDAY, August 3d, at 4½ o'clock P. M., we will sell, on the premises, Main street, south side, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 126¾ by 195 feet; Market street, south side, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, 90 by 177; also, on south side of Main street, opposite Slaughter's Grove, two two-story BRICK RESIDENCES of six rooms, each desirable as homes or investments. This sale comprises the most desirable property in the popular West-end, and is located on paved streets and within gas districts. Owner determined to sell.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold one good piano, one large beer cooler, bed chamber sets, new and second-hand carpets, oil-cloth, office tables and desks, feather pillows, window shades, plated-water, and odds and ends generally. Terms cash. jy30 Su&Tu

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At the corner of Clay and Fulton streets.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Coalfloat in Good Working Order, Mules, Horses, Carts, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning, August 1st, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the corner of Clay and Fulton streets, 16 No. 1 mules, 2 horses, 7 coal carts, 8 sets cart harness, coal-scales, and coal office, 1 large stable containing 18 stalls. Terms—Under $50, cash; over that amount a credit of four months, with approved security, bearing interest, negotiable and payable in bank. N. B. As the parties are declining business the sale will be peremptory.

jy23 Su&We3t WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

BY ISAACS & CRUM.

WE will sell at auction TUESDAY, August 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M., a desirable brick cottage of five rooms, water and gas; situated on the north side of Madison street, between Floyd and Preston; lot 25 by 165 feet to a 20-foot bowl-dered alley. Terms at sale. ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 West Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth. jy26 dts

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVIS.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers. jy18 d1m A. BALLARD, Master.

ROSE HITE......CRIDER, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson Monday, 31st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis Vicksburg and New Orleans.
MARY MILLER......PAUL, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, August 2d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
EMMA FLOYD......R. H. WISE, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, August 2d, at 5 P. M. positively.
MONTCALM & CO.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
H. S. TURNER......RUSK, Master.
Will leave on Tuesday, August 1st, at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
H. S. TURNER......RUSK, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, 1st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT HULL AND CABIN of steamer Des Arc, as she lies at New Albany wharf, with derricks, spars, stages, &c., complete and in good order. 200 feet long, 36 feet beam, 5½ feet depth hull. Apply to SATTERWHITE BROS., 46 Fourth st. jy4 d30

Turnip Seed.

1,000 POUNDS White Flat Dutch;
1,000 do Purple-top;
500 do White Globe;
500 do Ruta Baga.

OURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, '71.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates office will be charged for. Matter of this de-iption is of a purely private and business aracter, relating to the interests of individuals not coming under the head of news. There scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quan-y sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Cou-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once tasteful and invidious, we are compelled to the matter upon a strictly commercial foot-

RELIGIOUS.

Arrangements are in progress for the erection of three new Methodist churches in the city of Buffalo. They are to be large and elegant.

The Queen of England, it is understood, has authorized the statement that, in her opinion, no sermon should exceed twenty minutes in its delivery.

No Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati takes a summer vacation, or omits a Sunday-night appointment, or Wednesday-night prayer meeting.

One of the Congregational Churches in Iowa has rescinded the by-law inviting "all who believe themselves to be followers of Christ to the Lord's table."

The Presbyterian Synod of Colorado comprises over 700,000 square miles, and is more than 1,200 miles from north to south, and over half this distance from east to west.

All the gifts of persons and churches to the American Unitarian Association for the past year have not exceeded $38,000. In 1865 the contributions reached the sum of $100,000.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York, is satisfied that the "coming man" will not pray. The Presbyterian thinks that when a whole generation of men omit to pray, the earth will be ready for the great burning.

The French Government scrupulously respects the rule forbidding all public work on Sunday, save in cases of extreme urgency, such as works of necessity by reason of the dangerous condition of buildings in ruins.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland now number over four millions, the Episcopalians and Presbyterians number a million and a half, the Methodists of all sorts number 41,000, the Independents and Baptists about 4,500 each.

Father Hyacinthe declares that he is no Protestant. He adheres to whatever is "the real and pure doctrine of the Catholic Church." He objects to the dogma of infallibility, and to the binding force of the Ecumenical Council.

The address of Bishop Clark to the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Rhode Island contains the statement that he had received notices of the deposition from the ministry of Charles E. Cheney, W. H. Cooper, and four others.

The Swedish Lutheran Church in Wilmington, Delaware, is supposed to be the oldest church building in the United States, dating back to 1699. It is built of stone, of marvelous thickness, and bids fair to stand for centuries to come.

A Presbyterian minister, who was sent into the sparse settlements of the West for the purpose of organizing mission Sunday-schools, reports that his horse became so much interested in the work that whenever he saw a little boy he stopped.

Pittsburg has sometimes been called the back-bone of Presbyterianism, but the Episcopal Methodists now claim pre-eminence. By the last census they have twenty-eight churches, while the Catholics have twenty-seven, and the Presbyterians twenty-three.

A Mormon Bishop recently said to a Methodist minister, in Salt Lake City, that there were thousands in the Mormon Church who are not really Mormons, but had gone there for a variety of reasons, and, though nominally Mormons, would in process of time break away from them in great numbers.

The discussions in Methodist circles on the proposed modifications of the Episcopacy, are developing the existence of a High Church element in the denomination. The editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, in the last number, contends for three orders in the ministry—Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

It is said of an enthusiastic English clergyman that he recently wrote to a deacon in India to know what salary would be paid him to go and become his assistant. The missionary replied: "Only rice and potatoes, and not always enough of that." It is thought strange that the Englishman has not yet reported for duty.

At the recent Baptist Educational Convention at Richmond, Va., they professed a profound sense of the need of immediate and united efforts for the training of colored ministers. It was asserted with particular emphasis that the colored Baptists are greatly suffering for the want of an intelligent ministry.

A commission has been appointed by the Synod of the Greek Church at St. Petersburg, to consider the conditions on which members of the Church of England can become connected with the Greek Church. This action is because one hundred and twenty-two Englishmen have expressed a desire to enter the Russian Church.

A wealthy skeptic in the State of Maine, who, some years ago, established a colony, in which he guarded against the introduction of rum and religion, has reconstructed the colony, and established a church in their midst, to which he is a large contributor. His experience has satisfied him that no community can prosper without the Christian church, ministry and Sabbath.

Father Hyacinthe, writing from Rome, says the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, if that was possible, would be fatal to the Papacy. In this view he is sustained, as he says, by the most eminent ecclesiastics, priests and laymen of the church, who declare that the root of nearly all the evils that have befallen the Catholic Church is its complication with the temporal power.

The condition of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, is most embarrassing. The agents are in conflict, contradicting each other under oath, the Book Committee divided, the Bishops divided, and the church divided. The official church papers have been printing the reports of the investigations in full. The St. Louis paper finds the job too heavy. It says: "One universal flood of documents has swamped us."

Rev. Stephen A. Tyng, Jr., looks upon Bishop Whitehouse's notice to the wardens of Mr. Cheney's church of his intention to hold a confirmation therein, as a shrewd device to gain possession of the property. If they refuse to admit him, it will give him a basis to apply to the courts for the property, and if they do receive him, it will be a recognition of Episcopal authority that will be good ground for his claim in possession.

The New York Sun says: "Complaint is made that by the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions an unjust distinction is made in regard to claimants from the North and the South. In the case of the former an applicant has only to make his own deposition in regard to his services; but Southern claimants must bring a cloud of witnesses of an official character in order to give validity to their claims. When it is considered that those applying for pensions for services in the war of 1812 are generally men too old to have served as effectives on either side, the impropriety of this decision will become apparent." The Southern claimant not only has to prove the validity of his claim by a cloud of witnesses, but he has to take an oath very nearly akin to the iron-clad before he can obtain the niggardly sum conditionally voted him by Congress. The way in which the Southern soldiers of the war of 1812 are treated by the government is a disgrace to the American name. A few paltry thousands are grudgingly voted to them, while the soldiers, bummers and camp-followers of the late war receive twenty millions annually.

No people, since time immemorial, have shown such a *penchant* for being taken prisoner as the French have developed during the last twelve-month. When the Germans, during the late war, gobbled up whole armies of more than a hundred thousand men at a time, and filled their country with imprisoned Frenchmen, we thought the utmost had been done in this line, but it seems not. The French prisoners were still in the hands of the Germans—in fact a great many of them are there to this day—when the Communists commenced their insurrection and arrested their countrymen who did not agree with them by the thousand. When that execrable institution collapsed, the Versaillists had their turn, and arrested vast armies of their enemies. These arrests still go on, although the number of Communist prisoners in the hands of the French Government is estimated at over a hundred thousand, and the Lord knows when they will cease. A French journalist recently remarked that he was confident that in another twelve-month there would not be a man in France who has not been in prison and imprisoned somebody else at some time or other.

The Louisville Library.

The Louisville Library Association thrives apace. Their first printed list of books is before us, and exhibits a very remarkable showing. In glancing over it we are surprised at the excellence and variety of the collection. Some one had informed us that this institution was to be a receptacle for all the old printed trash, public documents, old school books, and such like, that accumulates in almost every house; but the books whose titles we find in this unpretending little pamphlet are nearly all valuable. When it is remembered that more than three-fourths of these books are gifts, whoever examines the list will see that the donors have ever kept in view the fact that they were giving books to be read, not simply to be counted. We see very few books noted here that could readily be spared, and the fact speaks volumes for the earnestness and good faith of the members. We notice, too, that the library, even now in its infancy, is not wholly lacking in rare old books, the incunabula so sought after by the bibliomaniac to bury in his private collection, and to be exhumed only for the benefit of his few intimate friends with much pardonable pride and no little desire to arouse the feelings of envy in the hearts of his companions. Notably among these is a copy of Josephus, printed in 1480, with the initial letters illuminated by hand, and with a crabbed text of contracted Latin that only a scholar could read. A copy of Euripides, printed a century later, and bound, with clasps, in beautifully embossed hog-skin, presents even a more antique appearance than the Josephus. Several books printed in the next century contain interesting specimens of wood cuts and copper-plate engraving. One of these contains the name of a former owner, with the whole-souled, hearty legend annexed "et Amicorum." Heaven rest his soul, and banish all crusty spirits who won't lend their books nor contribute to public libraries to a place where they may be able to read by the firelight. Of course, the proper place for these old books is in a public library where all can behold them, and we have no doubt that the example of these few generous men, who have parted with these curiosities for the sake of the public, will be followed by many.

But in this classified list before us we also find the very latest publications in the departments of science, history, art and fiction. We notice here all the writings of DARWIN, including those not yet reprinted in America; also the writings of HUXLEY, TYNDALL, PROCTOR, WALLACE, FIGUIER and others whose new books are now sought for as eagerly as the fresh stories of the most popular novelists.

The list of periodicals belonging to the reading-room is also very full for this little baby of a library. Seventy-one magazines and papers, of which eleven are dailies, and twenty-seven of the entire number foreign, furnish a supply very useful and tolerably complete, but which will soon be extended as the taste of the members direct.

Any printed catalogue soon fails to show the true condition of a flourishing library, and the librarian, to whom we are indebted for this list, tells us that already a hundred novels have been added that do not appear in this pamphlet. These comprise many standard and historical novels, and some late works in science and fiction.

One thing only we object to, and that is the cost of membership. Thirty dollars, or twenty books, together with a dollar a month for dues, place the inestimable privileges of such an institution beyond the reach of many who, above all others, need the education and training that always come from a public library. We know there is an article in the by-laws of this association providing that, when thirty thousand dollars are raised for it, it shall become free to the public. We believe twice that sum will be raised whenever our wealthy men are asked for it; for the solid and practical manner in which this institution has been managed from the outset gives token of a healthy life, and cannot fail to commend it to the support of our public-spirited, generous citizens.

The New York Viaduct Railway.

One of the great enterprises in which the city of New York is engaged is a viaduct railroad to relieve Broadway of the throng which constantly blocks it up and to afford quick and cheap transit through the city. The president of the company which has undertaken to build the road has submitted to the public there an estimate of the probable cost of the enterprise and of its probable earnings when completed. There are to be two branches of the road, one running up the east side of the city, the other up the west side, and the total cost of the two is estimated at $50,000,000. This, says the New York Sun, is allowing that each branch will occupy six hundred city lots between Chambers street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, which at $12,500 a lot come to $7,500,000 altogether. The cost of the viaduct or road-bed and track itself is set down at $2,000,000 per mile, or $15,000,000 for the seven and one-half miles of each branch. Adding $2,500,000 for contingencies, makes the $25,000,000 for the whole structure.

The estimate of earnings is based on the fact that the horse-car lines now running in the city carry 136,000,000 passengers a year. It is assumed that the viaduct road will carry on each branch at least 50,000,000 passengers a year, at an average fare of thirteen cents each, making the gross annual receipts of the branch $6,500,000. In addition the company expect to carry freight, mail and express matter to the amount of $2,600,000. The space under the viaduct will also be rented out for business purposes, and yield an income of $400,000. The annual running expenses of each branch are estimated at $4,250,000, so that its income account will stand thus:

Passengers	$6,500,000
Freight, &c.	2,600,000
Rents	400,000
Total	$9,500,000
Less expenses	4,250,000
Net earnings	$5,250,000

This, continues the Sun, would permit of dividends of twenty-one per cent. on the stock necessary for the construction of either branch, supposing its total cost to be represented by stock. Should one-half the amount be raised, as it probably will be, by borrowing money at seven per cent., the amount applicable to dividends on the stock will be proportionately increased, and will reach the comfortable amount of thirty-three and one-third per cent.

☞ The Louisville Commercial speaks of "the honest and efficient civilian now at the head of the nation." The Commercial ought to know that the efficiency which enables a civilian to secure nothing better than a six-hundred-dollar clerkship in a one-horse saddlery-shop is not a thing that ought to be talked about much in the newspapers.

☞ The Montana Herald is published upon the supposition that every man out there is either a fool or a millionaire, or both. Its subscription price is $52 a year. The subscribing for it is an enterprise in which nobody would embark, we should think, without forming a joint-stock company for the purpose.

☞ One of the poets of the Brandon Republican exclaims:

> Dark is my way, and darker still
> The future looms up to my view;
> In drinking darkness to the fill
> Oh! what shall I 'midst darkness do?

Do?—why, either light the gas or throw your writing materials out at the window and go to bed.

☞ An exchange tells us that "some Western clergymen have made application to Mr. MORRISSEY for permission to visit his Saratoga club-house." Of course Mr. MORRISSEY granted the permission. He'd just as soon win their money as anybody else's.

☞ An exchange tells us that "extremely fashionable ladies at Newport have an idea that to bathe in public is very vulgar." If they expose themselves as much in the water as they often do in the ball-room, it *is* very vulgar.

☞ It is understood that if RED CLOUD succeeds well upon the war-path this summer, it is his intention to "enter the lecture field" next season. Subject:

> The stern joy which the warrior knows
> When for the white man's hair he goes.

☞ Mr. PINOU, a citizen of Kansas City, died there the other day, in the one hundred and thirty-fourth year of his age. He is said to have been one of the oldest men in the place.

☞ The New York Sun asks: "Is it a crime to be robbed?" No, or during the present Administration the people of this country would be steeped to their eyes in crime.

☞ JOHN W. FORNEY is writing a series of articles entitled "Anecdotes of Public Men." If we were public men we should retire to private life until he gets the series done.

☞ A spiritual circle that ought not to be tolerated—the Whisky Ring.

AN AFRICAN HAREM,

As Seen by One of Dr. Livingstone's Traveling Companions.

It had been arranged that we should stay a few days at Johanna, and when the prince heard of the intended sojourn he said, "Ah! you have been to see the king; now come and see me. Will you come?"

"Prince, you are such a churlish set of people with respect to your women. If we visit your houses we see men only; now if you come to our houses we should introduce you to the ladies of the housholds," I ventured to remark.

"Ah, yes, I know your custom with women is different from ours," said he. "Every nation has its own custom. What is good for one may not be good for another. Your custom is very good for you, perhaps. Custom is good for us, that we know. But I am a man that has seen many things and many places, and I have not the prejudices which some of my people have; and, if you will do me the honor of paying me a visit, you shall see my wives. Now, will you come?" "Under such circumstances, certainly," said Dr. Livingstone, and the visit was arranged for the next day but one.

At the day appointed the prince came off to the ship in order to take us on shore in his own boat. He was arrayed in a magnificent dress of bright blue silk, ornamented with gold lace, and he was evidently in a delightful state of self-consciousness. Dr. Livingstone, two other gentlemen, and myself were ready to accompany him. When we gained the shore, we found that the news of our proposed visit to the prince's harem had become known to many, and there was a considerable assemblage of slaves and the poorer half-castes to greet and to follow us. This demonstration may have been arranged by the prince; he certainly was well pleased with it; and he marched ahead of us as though a person of greater importance than the king himself. I could not help thinking, as we went on our way, that the sentiment with which he regarded the king was far from loyal.

The prince's establishment consisted of a group of buildings surrounded by a stone wall. One of the houses was much larger than the rest, and to this we were taken. After passing through a desolate-looking ante-room, we entered an apartment about forty feet square, but, though its proportions were noble, its appearance was not attractive. The furniture was scanty, mean, and much worn; the chintz that covered the couches was faded, and the glasses that hung on the whitewashed walls were, with one exception, cracked; the floor was uncarpeted. This was the prince's own apartment, and this probably accounted for the poverty of its appearance. Each wife has her own chamber, and, as the greater part of her dowry is expended upon the decorating and furnishing of it, the prince's room probably afforded no fair indication of the character of his whole establishment. Here it was, however, we were to have audience of the ladies.

After inviting us to be seated, the prince left us, in order to apprise his wives of our arrival. He returned in a few minutes, and with him came, not a wife, but a little Malay woman, old and shriveled, but full of vivacity. Her sharp, shrill voice rang through the room when she announced that the ladies would soon appear. She was evidently the janitress of the harem, and the prince seemed to be much in awe of her. She was born at Cape Town, but had many years ago married a Johanna man. She spoke English very imperfectly, but Dutch like a Dutchlander; and, when she found that Dr. Livingstone could speak that language, her pleasure was so demonstrative I thought she would have embraced him. It seemed greatly to cheer her old heart to hear once more the most ugly of all languages. She asked a multiplicity of questions about Cape Town. She rattled away at the highest pitch of her voice until her excitement fairly broke her down; then she seemed to recollect herself, and, with a kind of a chuckle, said, "Now I will send in the ladies," and run off with quite a youthful agility.

After she had retired, the prince, who was evidently excited and somewhat nervous, said, —"My wives say I must tell you of a little custom we have whenever strangers are introduced to them. When they come in, they will each one of them come to each of you, and you will have to go through a little ceremony each of you with each of them. Oh, it is not much, it is not what you think," he continued, with a shrewd smile. "It is only this. Each of them will hold in her hand a little bit of bread, and each of you will break off a small piece from each, and eat it. That done, we are friends—always friends."

We expressed gratification and ready compliance. The ladies not appearing, he disappeard behind the curtain again, but quickly returned. The curtain was then withdrawn, and, standing in a row on either side of the passage, we saw a number of little slave girls, some of whom were gaily dressed. Then came from a room at the end of the passage, a stout lady of about twenty-five years of age, whose face was only saved from being common place by her large and really beautiful eyes. Her appearance as she entered the room was dazzling. The bodice of her dress was of cloth-of-gold; the short skirt was of Indian muslin, elaborately worked with gold and silver thread; her drawers were of the same material, and similarly ornamented. Her naked feet were slipped into richly-adorned sandals, and on her head she wore a purple velvet fez-shaped cap that was refulgent with gold lace and jewels. Round her waist she had a jeweled zone, and round her neck "jewels of silver and jewels of gold" were multiplied in barbarous profusion; she had rings on all her fingers, she wore bracelets, armlets, and anklets of gold; and her ears were strangely decorated, for not only were the lower lobes perforated, but the rim of each ear was pierced in several places, and instead of one jeweled drop, each ear sustained four or five. The first effect produced on me by this profuse display of personal ornamentation was amazement, and then the absurdity of it appeared so great that it was difficult to restrain from laughter. Yet we could not help being pleased with the woman who had taken so much pains with herself to please us; and when she came forward to shake hands, which she did rather awkwardly, we bowed our lowest and smiled our sweetest. To her succeeded a tall, fine-built, very handsome woman, of about twenty years of age. Her figure was perfect; the grace of her carriage was faultless, and her large black eyes were so lustrous they seemed to flash light. With the first lady the richness of costume was the most prominent, but with this woman the beauty of her person far outshone the magnificence of her attire. She was dressed and ornamented, with some slight variation, like unto her sister-wife, to whom, indeed, she was really sister; for the prince informed us that they were the children not only of the same father but by the same mother. She moved towards us like a queen—self-possessed and gracious; and though she had not the manner of a European lady, the mode of her hand-shaking was unimpeachable. A few moments elapsed before the third wife presented herself. Her appearance was insignificant, her features expressionless; her eyes lacked luster, her form, though not angular, was spare and destitute of all grace; her movements were awkward, and though dressed not less grandly than the others, her costume appeared far less resplendent. The prince appeared to feel that we were conscious of her defects, for, as she turned from us after the usual salutation, he exclaimed, "Oh, she is a very tame wife!" (These ladies, be it said, did not understand English.) The curtain over the door fell; no other woman appeared. To our look of inquiry, the prince replied, "That is all. I have but three wives—only three. If I had as many as my birth entitles me to, I should have twelve—as many as the king; but the French have my island, and so I am only a poor devil, with but three wives!"

The introductions ended, the senior lady came forward and held out to us what looked like a thin slice of gingerbread, from which we each broke off a small portion and ate it. It was abominable to the taste; a vile compound of bad oil, Indian cornmeal, and sweets. The ladies then seated themselves on a couch opposite to that on which we sat; and we were instructing the prince to convey to them our thanks for the great honor they had done us in granting this interview, and an unbounded admiration of themselves, when, by all that is shocking, we discovered that they chewed betel-nut! For, right and left, with a volume, a precision, and a force that a Yankee might have envied, they began to relieve themselves of the consequences of this abominable habit. Up to this point all had seemed consistent with the place and the occasion; but this was a feature in the romance of the harem that I had not looked for. However, we expressed our gratification, and our sentiments being made known to the ladies, they showered upon us smiles and pleasant glances. At this juncture the prince's mother entered the room. She was a very fat, very dirty, but very cheerful old woman. Her dress was a simple robe of brown cotton, without ornament of any kind. The prince rose as she entered, and led her to a seat; his manner in doing this was most respectful and almost affectionate. He told us she was a very religious woman, had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and was regarded as a saint. She asked us especially after a gentleman whose acquaintance she made when he was a gallant captain of a British man-of-war, and who was now an aged admiral, and declared if she were not so old she would undertake the journey to England to feast her eyes on him once more. She showed us a gold watch which she had received from the East India company in acknowledgment of her kindness to a certain English woman and children, the passengers of one of the company's ships that had been wrecked on the reef that runs around Johanna. She took them into her house and entertained them for weeks, and from them she obtained the knowledge she possessed of the English language. She was certainly a good-natured old woman, and had she not every two or three minutes ejected a torrent of colored fluid from her mouth, she might have been agreeable.

Our conversation with this old lady was interrupted by the entrance into the room of three African slave girls, very prettily attired in vestments of many colors. Two of them carried silver trays, the contents of which were hidden from our eyes by veils of white muslin; the third was laden with sherbet. At an indication from the chief wife, the sherbet-bearer approached and knelt before us, and continued kneeling until we had emptied our glasses and replaced them on the tray. Then one bearing a veiled tray went up to the ladies, and knelt before them. Upon the veil being removed, we saw four bouquets, composed of the blossom of a sweet-scented shrub that had been sewn on to a piece of calico cut into the shape of a heart. She who had the pre-eminence with ladies, took a bouquet and looked and smiled at Dr. Livingstone, who went up to her and received it from her hands, and then gallantly fastened it on to the breast of his coat. We were each similarly favored. Then the third girl approached with her burden, and on the veil being removed, we found that it consisted of four mouthfuls of betel-nut, wrapped in the leaf with which it is masticated. Again a pleasant smile and a sunny glance brought us to the ladies, and we each received our portion of betel-nut. But what were we to do with it? We had disposed of the bouquets satisfactorily, but the betel-nut puzzled us. Was it intended for use or for show? The prince explained that as it was the custom of the English to offer wine to their guests, so it was the custom of his people to offer betel-nut; and when offered, as in the present instance, by a lady, it could not be refused or taken away untasted. After which explanation, we of course expressed ourselves delighted to do what was expected of us; but before we had put the objectionable morsel into our mouths, the ladies volunteered to flavor it with a preparation of lime, which they keep by them in small silver boxes, and which gives to it an additional pungency. This the prince declared was not only a delicate attention, but a great honor also, inasmuch as in the days gone by, only those who had achieved the renown which the pilgrimage to Mecca gave, were permitted to take their betel-nut flavored with lime. The thing itself was not offensive to the palate; it tasted something like nutmeg, and it caused an excitement of the glands, which was far from being unpleasant, but it made expectoration a necessity. Despite the example of the ladies I strove against doing as they did, but in vain; I was compelled to relieve my mouth or choke. My companions were in the same predicament, and the position became so ludicrous that laughter long and loud was the result. The ladies ascertaining the cause of our mirth laughed also, and we quickly became a very merry party. They told us that the use of betel-nut ought to be general; that it cheered the spirits, allayed pain; that without it fasting was impossible, as it assuaged hunger; that it quieted the restless, and soothed temper; that it gave rest to the weary, and sleep to the sleepless; that, in fact, it made all who used it happy, and should be used, therefore, by everybody. The repulsive consequences of its use were as nothing. And we were advised to take a quantity of betel-nuts to England, in order that the English might experience the benefits of its rare qualities. Then the young ladies sought information upon the social and domestic life of English women, and were much amused by our replies; and one of them remarked that it must be very dull to be the only wife of any man,—and they preferred their own arrangements.

As conversation progressed, I said to the prince, "You complained just now that you had but three wives; to me three would be a burden I could not bear. How do you manage to keep them in order?"

"Oh," said he, "quite easy, nothing easier. Look at me. I have this coat on to-day. I like this coat to day, to-morrow perhaps next day also; but when I have worn it so long I cease to like it, I wish for another,—so I fold it up, put it away, and put on another coat. Well, it is all the same with a wife." And he chuckled at the aptness of his illustration.

"But wives are not coats, and cannot be treated so unceremoniously," I observed.

"Not English wives, truly; for English women are very different to Arab women. English women think of themselves, always think of themselves, think very much of themselves, think very little of their husbands; so they are disobedient, self-willed, do what they like, and will not do what their husbands like; but Arab women think more of their husbands than themeselves; they live to please their husbands; they are obedient; they are much better than English women, and a man may do with them just as he pleases. Suppose she should diobey him, what does he? He says to her, "By Allah, I will leave you." And if she disobey him three times, and he says that three times, she is no longer his wife, she must go back to her father's house. But suppose an Englishman marry a woman, and she prove to have a very bad temper, and disobey him always; a very hot tongue, and scold all day and all night, too; lead him a devil of a life; make him sweat very much with trouble, make him wish to kill himself,—what can he do? He can do nothing; he must keep her, and must not take any other woman to wife to comfort him. Ah! the Arab custom is better than the English custom; and the Arab women are better for the man than the English women. I am sure of that."

I told him that though people in England did sometimes make unhappy marriages, yet as a rule it was not so; inasmuch as every opportunity was given before marriage of becoming acquainted with the character and feelings of those we married, and that very few really wished to annul the marriage contract. Upon which he replied, warmly: "That is not true. I read your newspapers. I know all about Sir Creswell, and I know that many husbands and wives in England tire of one another, and try to get unmarried. Ah, English custom is a bad custom, say what you will. I tell you," continued he, "that our women are different to your women, much better, not so willful. And look at Arab women before and after marriage, and see if our custom's not better for her and her husband also. Before marriage the Arab woman sees no man but her father, her brothers, and such male relatives that by our law she cannot marry; after she is married she sees her relatives, and her husband, no other man. She must love her husband, for she sees only him. She is not like an English woman, who goes from home every day, goes where she likes, and sees what men she likes. She must go wrong, must get tired of her own husband. Any woman would; but Arab women stop at home always, say her prayers, and love her husband."

I assured him that his estimate of English women was erroneous, that Christianity had elevated them far above the mental and moral position occupied by Mahometan women, that they were trusted and respected because they were trustworthy and respected themselves, that a higher law than he seemed able to comprehend was the guide of their life, that they were virtuous upon principle, not upon compulsion, as were the Arab women, who were shut out from the company of all men but that of their husband and near relatives, and were watched day and night. Upon which he waxed angry and exclaimed: "I do not believe you; I believe what I see. We know that the Christian man is not a good man; your newspapers tell me that the Christian woman is not a good woman. You say that only a few are not good; if a few are bad, why not many? if many do wrong, why not all? all have the same opportunities and the few are as much Christian as the many. They may be good, they may be bad; which is right? You cannot say, you cannot know until what you call the day of judgment. But that is too long a time for me to wait before I know what my wife is; I like to be quite sure now." And again he chuckled over his own jest.

He was an utter disbeliever in any life higher than he could realize from his own observations and personal experience, and I pursued the vexed question of English and Arab customs and their effects upon woman no further; but before we took our departure, I asked him if his wives could read.

"Read!" said he, in unfeigned astonishment. "No! we never teach our women to read, they know too much already."

Our visit must have been a strange episode in the lives of these three ladies, the prince's wives. I do not think they were consciously unhappy; they had not sufficient knowledge of a higher state of life to be other than "the custom of their people," and they evidently accepted it as though no other custom could be.

As we left, we were exhorted by the mother of the prince to inform her admiral on our return to England that she had not forgotten him, and should forget him never. And yet she had seen him but once; and that was many years before; but he had been introduced to her as he had been introduced to her son's wives, and she had cherished him in her memory ever since.

The prince accompanied us back to the ship; and during the time of our sojourn at Muzumudu, I saw him repeatedly. On one occasion he brought an Arabic translation of the English Bible, and asked me to point out the passage in which the mother of Moses was mentioned by name. This led to a conversation upon the Christian and Mahometan religions. The prince was a shrewd assailant of Christianity, attacking it though the sins and follies of its professors with no mean intelligence.

He admitted, however, that the power of all Mahometan nations was fast waining, but, said he, "Mahomet is coming again, and then all you Christians will become Mahometans. He may come soon; in a few years, five, ten; at the utmost, twenty-five. If he do not come at the end of twenty-five years, I promise you I will become a Christian."—[Cornhill Magazine.

English Monarchy Defunct.

[From the Chicago Times.]

In his address to the French assembly, after the suppression of the communist rebellion, M. Thiers frankly avowed his personal preference for a constitutional system of government like that of England, and expressed surprise that Frenchmen should not preceive that the English government is in reality a republic, with an hereditary instead of an elective president.

It is not less surprising that a very large number of people in the country should still harbor the idea that what is commonly styled the British monarchy is something more than merely a monarchy in name. Surely a people speaking the same language, possessing the same literature, the same common law, the same jurisprudence, and in nearly all respects analogous political institutions, have been but indifferent observers of public events occurring within their own lifetime not to perceive that monarchical government in Great Britain is a thing of the past, that exists in the present only in some super-loyal imagination. Nothing can be more true than the declaration, only the other day, of the London Spectator: "There is in this country but one great political institution left alive. The throne, as a political power, is dead. The lords are dying. If the house of commons loses the respect of the country, there will be nothing left."

The last assumption treats the house of commons as an institution that may be considered apart from the country; a condition which, since the death of the throne and the lords as distinct political powers, is become impossible. The house of commons cannot lose the respect of the country until the country ceases to respect itself. It is an institution of government even more dependent on the will of the country than is the American Congress, since the official tenure of its members is less arbitrarily fixed by positive law. While the latter can only be dissolved by the expiration of its established existence, the loss of the respect of the country would at anytime return the members of the former to their constituents.

The history of all civilized nations presents no such wonderful transition from absolute monarchy to popular representive governments as that which has occurred in England mainly through the agency of this house of commons. First called into existence in 1264, to aid the barons in their rebellion against Henry III, it has steadily progressed in influence and importance, constantly encroaching upon the throne, on one hand, and the lords on the other, until it is become the sole governing power of the British empire. By degrees it has divested the crown of every imperial prerogative, and even placed the royal diadem itself in the gift of the nation, thanks to the revolution of 1688, which at the same time gave to the country a ministry responsible, not to the throne, but to the people. Atom by atom, it has disintegrated the house of lords. First fell the mitered abbots; then one bishop after another lost his seat, until the Irish church disestablishment turned out forever all the bishops of one of the united kingdoms. And the English bishops themselves, with the gouty feebleness of all the temporal lords at their back, tremblingly await the not distant stroke that will give them the final and eternal dismissal from the semblance of temporal power. Thus is virtually gone the spiritual part of that once vigorous bulwark of monarchy. The lords are dying. As regards the real government of England, they are really dead. The nation has moved steadily onward toward popular government, not with their aid, but always in spite of their opposition. Not a single popular reform has been gained with them; but many have triumphed against them. The Irish church disestablishment, two years ago, and now the emancipation of the army from the monopolizing dollars of titled imbecility; these are the last most noble victories which popular government in England has gained over the fossil remains of a monarchy that is no more; and whose semblance only feebly lingers in a body of moribund lords.

The government of England is a constitutional popular representative body, with an executive ministry responsible to the popular will, performing its functions in the name of a thing by courtesy called the throne, which is in reality but the ghastly memory of a dead political power. To style that government a monarchy is a gross misuse of a term that is entitled to more respect in memory of the thing it has been.

☞ Nevada has a spring which will color the hair a jet black.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	3 P. M.
Cincinnati	BERMUDA	9 A. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Mad.
Bermuda, Cin.
United States, Cin.
LeClaire, Evansville.
H. S. Turner, N. O.

Departures Yesterday.

Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Mad.
LeClaire, Evansville.
United States, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.
Ada Hellman, Cairo.

The river continues to fall slowly, with less than 17 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Weather clear and hot, with the mercury at 85 deg. at 6 P. M. Business a little more animated yesterday than any day of the week. At Portland wharf there were three packets going out, two for Evansville and one for Cairo, and the consequence was that there was considerable competition for both freight and passengers.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet to-morrow.

Capt. Lew Kates left on the 3:45 P. M. Short-line train for Cincinnati.

The Ada Hellman backed out for Cairo yesterday evening with a light trip.

The LeClaire No. 2 departed for Evansville with a fair trip of freight and people.

The Spray, from Memphis, with two barges in tow, is due from Memphis this morning.

Andy Harrigan has returned from his trip, and resumed his duties on the Ben. Franklin.

The Mary Miller is receiving for New Orleans, and is advertised to leave Wednesday evening.

Capt. Lew Morris, formerly of the Palestine, will leave for Cincinnati this morning on the Bermuda.

The Eddyville will be in from Cairo Tuesday morning, and leave on her return trip Wednesday at 5 P. M.

Capt. Charley Arthur, having succeeded in finding Mr. Bibbs, left for Nashville on the 12:30 train yesterday.

The Warren Belle passed Memphis last Thursday evening. She is on her way to this port to be dismantled.

Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., have purchased the small tug Captain William M. Clancy for $900 for parties in this city.

The G. W. Wolfe came in from Sciotoville with the barge Scioto in tow, containing 40,000 fire brick. She returned flying light.

The steamer Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore, departed for Evansville yesterday evening with her usual good packet trip.

The Richmond will be put in thorough repair at St. Louis, and will enter the Memphis and New Orleans trade on the first of October.

The H. S. Turner arrived from New Orleans yesterday evening with a light trip. She will leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans Tuesday.

The Glasgow, Carrie Kountz, Mollie Moore, and other light-draught Missouri river boats are about to enter the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

Capt. E. E. Bowers, purser of the steamer Nick Longworth, came down from Cincinnati yesterday morning, and returned yesterday evening.

The Gen. Lytle is the only mail-line packet for Cincinnati to-day. She leaves the company's wharf-boat, at the foot of Third street, precisely at 3 P. M.

Mr. A. D. Leydon, an old Ante Belum pilot, and brother of Capt. John Leydon, formerly of the steamers Peytona and Empress, died in New Albany on Friday night.

The Umpire, Commodore Hughes, is looked for the latter part of this week from Cumberland river. She will, on arrival, enter the Louisville and Cairo trade as a weekly packet.

The Bermuda arrived from Cincinnati with about 150 tons of reshipping freight. Her Evansville freight was shipped on the LeClaire, and New Orleans freight on the Mary Miller.

Commodore James was in the city yesterday, supporting a new-style, dapple-gray beaver hat. He left for Corn Island, a passenger on the LeClaire, "just as happy as a big sunflower."

The New Orleans levee near French Market is sinking. Twenty years ago a break in the levee not far from the French Market, about two hundred feet above the present location, threatened to wash out that entire neighborhood. It is thought that the worst is past, and that the slide will not increase.

The upper rivers are all getting very shallow, and the season of extreme low water is at hand. There is but 4 feet in the channel between St. Louis and Keokuk, and 3½ from there to St. Paul. The Missouri is falling all the way down Kansas City, with only 4 feet over shoal bars. Between Cairo and St. Louis only 6½ feet is reported on Greenleaf's and Dog Tooth bars.

A picnic was held in Paducah Thursday, at which there was a fat man's race. Len Faxon, of the Kentuckian, entered Captain Sims and Major Bazzoon, of the Berksville, James Bias Parrish, of the bully Tyrone, Captain Hodge Brown, of Dyersburg, and Dr. Tom. Gibson, of the mouth of Smithland—all marine worthies.

A novel manner they have in naming their steamers at Green Lake. One was recently christened after the following ceremony: "Some young ladies circulated a subscription for the purpose of buying a handsome flag for the boat. Any one who would give them $2 could write the name prefered on a card. These were collected, put into a hat, shaken up, and one drawn out. It happened to be Rustic Belle."

The following are the ruling rates of freight from New Orleans to various river points: To Shreveport at 50c for dry and 75c for wet bbls, and $1 50 for whisky; to Jefferson, 75c for dry and $1 for wet bbls, and $2 for whisky. To Ouachita river the rates were 75c for dry and $1 for wet bbls, and $1 25 for whisky. To St. Louis: sugar, 20c per 100; railroad iron, $4 per ton of 2,240 lbs, and other freights in proportion. To Louisville there is but very little offering, and rates are nominal.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday says: "The clouds to-day are moving in heavy masses, threatening rain, and the temperature is unseasonably cool, with wind fresh from about south. There is little or nothing doing this morning in either shipments or receipts. Card rate is the asking and taking figure for Red-river freight to-day. It should have been this since Monday. A little further on in the low-water season shippers will be glad to be able to ship at even double the present tariff. Steamboatmen, like merchants, like to keep ahead of expenses, and make some profit out of their hard work; but this they cannot do and carry freight for nothing. The merchant is not to blame for low rates. As long as there is cutting under in the market, he must, in justice to his customers, take the cheapest boat. River here 11 feet 7 inches below high-water mark, and about at a stand."

The new boat City of Helena, being built by James Howard & Co., was successfully launched from their shipyard at Jeffersonville yesterday evening, at half-past five o'clock. The City of Helena is nearer completed than the majority of boats are when launched. Her cabin is well advanced, being all inclosed; hurricane roof on and painted, and bulkheads in the cabin partly up. She is a first-class packet being built for the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company, and is of the following dimensions: 270 feet long, 42 feet beam, 8 feet hold, with 26-inch cylinders and 8½ feet stroke. She is being built on the style of the Grand Tower, City of Vicksburg, and City of Chester, and is expected to surpass them all. She will be towed to the foot of Sixth street, city wharf, the early part of this week, where she will receive her machinery and finishing touches. She will be completed and ready to leave on or before the 15th day of September.

Efforts are being made to get a new canal cut through or around the Red river raft before the opening of the next business season. Movers in the matter expect to obtain aid from the people along the river, above and below the raft, and also from New Orleans merchants. The loans are to be refunded pro rata from tolls collected as they are received, after the work is completed. A good deal of cotton raised above the raft last season was hauled to the railroad depot in the Indian nation to avoid the enormous cost of transportation over the river route. In some instances it cost $8 25 per bale to ship cotton down Red river last season, exclusive of the enormous rate of insurance. It is believed that over 20,000 bales of cotton will be sent from above the raft down Red river next year. The excess of freights on cotton in consequence of the obstructions is put down at $60,000; damages on extra handling $100,000, and excess on up freights, $30,000, a total of $190,000. That will be saved to the producer by opening a clear water route for the transmission of freights.

The New Orleans Times of the 26th says: "Our levees are now pretty well cleared of freight. There is but little to be seen on the upper levee, while on the lower one all that can be seen is a small amount of sugar and molasses, which are under the sugar sheds. In view of the fall and winter business and the scarcity of room for discharging at the upper and lower steamboat landings, we understand that several of our boatmen will petition our City Fathers with the view, if possible, of obtaining two more squares of batture from Thalia street upward, the new levee built below that last year being inadequate to accommodate the number of arrivals. We noticed on several occasions during the past season that boats had no room at the old wharves for their cotton and sugar, and were forced to go to the new wharf, and then they would even be detained there until the pockets there were discharged. We therefore hope that the Administrator of Improvements will consider this matter and aid our river friends in giving them as much accommodation as they can."

The St. Louis Democrat of Friday says: "The Beardstown left last night with a good cargo for Galveston and way points, and could have had more freight if she had wanted it. She has also a fair complement of passengers. Col. Bell, her owner, leaves by rail to secure other pilots at the mouth of Red river, before the boat gets there. He is sanguine that a fine trade can be built up on the route between Galveston and St. Louis and is about to bring another boat here to load. The route is hence to the mouth of Red river, down the Atchafalaya, an inlet, Vermillion bay, Calcizean to Sabine, thence to Galveston. The distance by the route between St. Louis and Galveston, is less than 1,400 miles, with good navigation most of the year. Commercial men believe a valuable trade may be built up by pushing this enterprise. The officers of the pioneer steamer Beardstown are as follows: John Good, master; Cargill, clerk; R. Ostrader and Matt Fitchnor, pilots; D. G. McCarren and Ed. Evans, engineers; Jas. R. Goodlett, mate; Jas. G. Price, carpenter; O. H. Schoenhausen, druggist. The Beardstown will probably reach Galveston in twelve days."

The Nashville Banner says: "Col. Abert, under whose immediate supervision the Upper Cumberland is being surveyed, hopes to accomplish the work by next October. The survey was commenced about a month ago, and since that time has been progressing as rapidly as could be expected, considering the difficulties which the party have to encounter, and the immense amount of work necessary to be performed. The surveying party is composed of twenty-five persons, including officers, and men, well-organized and ready at all times to perform the duties required. The men have dubbed the boat which they use in making the survey 'The United States Surveying Boat Cumberland.' It is a flat boat about 60 feet in length. A kind of house, containing three rooms, is built upon the boat and serves as a comfortable home for the men. The first is occupied by the men, the second, which has a skylight, under which any amount of figuring is constantly carried on, is occupied by the officers, and the third as a kitchen and general larder, which is always well supplied. The boat now draws about thirteen inches, but the men gradually consume the present supply of provisions it will draw much less than that. In consequence of the boat drawing the depth of water mentioned, it has been frequently necessary for the men to shove her over shallow places and even to build temporary dams to float her off, the river now being at its lowest stage. This often affords a change in the routine of making surveys, and the men have become so much attached to their craft that they help her out of her trouble with great alacrity. The boat has an excellent pilot, whose knowledge of the river induced Colonel Abert to give him regular employment in that capacity. The boat is allowed to float down the river at the rate of two or three miles a day. All the outside work is during the day; at night the officers write up the notes taken, and are kept constantly engaged up to a late hour. The party are now at Walton's shoals, which is one of the principal obstructions to the shipment of coal below the Poplar Mountain Mines. It is a straight and narrow reach and will have to be contracted by a dam in order to insure safety to navigation.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

☞ An exchange says an excellent disinfectant is readily obtained by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, this homemade chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:25 P.M.
6:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	6:30 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:10 P.M.
10:25 P.M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A.M.
5:40 A.M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:55 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Lagrange Accomodation, except Sunday	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'ville.	(Sundays excepted.)	Arrive Lou.
6:08 A.M.	Express Daily.	7:35 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A.M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A.M.
12:15 P.M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:15 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Bardstown Accommod'ion (Daily except Sundays.)	9:20 A.M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:35 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	To & from Elizabethtown and Greenville, 92 miles	9:50 A.M. 6:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.
Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A.M.
2:40 P.M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A.M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
8:40 A.M.	Day Express	8:00 P.M.
4:40 P.M.	Night Express	11:45 A.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis. (Daily.)	7:45 A.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

P. S. O'Rourke has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore railroad.

The Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati railroad has been leased for ninety-nine years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad.

Locomotive No. 8, of the New Jersey Railroad Company, is said to be the fastest locomotive in the United States, having made 89 miles in one hour.

At a meeting of leading Western railroad men, held in Boston on Monday, it was decided to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Atchison, Kansas.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad has laid thirty-three miles of steel rail within the last twelve months, thirty-one miles of re-rolled iron rail, and one and one-fourth miles of steel-capped rails.

From London we learn that a delegation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers has sailed from Europe to the United States for the purpose of making an examination into the condition of the work and the financial prospects of the North Pacific railroad.

The Mobile Register of the 25th says: One of our citizens, writing from New York, where he had just arrived via the Mobile and Ohio, Louisville and Pan-Handle route, speaks in glowing terms of the trip, both himself and the ladies of his party declaring it to be the most comfortable and delightful jaunt they have ever taken. The magnificent and palatial Pullman sleeping-cars, which, in the daytime are, as by magic, transformed into cozy drawing-rooms, render the once dreaded trip by rail a sort of holiday excursion, and, instead of arriving at one's destination worn out by fatigue and disgusted with traveling generally, you step from the train as though from a trip of twenty miles, and can scarcely believe that you have so annihilated time and space. Every attention is paid by the gentlemanly conductors and polite porters, and especial care is taken that passengers, and ladies and children in particular, shall want for nothing that will add to their comfort. There is but one change of cars between New Orleans and New York, by this route, if, indeed, stepping from one car to another can be called a change, while the time is considerably shorter than by any other route. Parties, and particularly families, who intend going North, cannot do better than by going this way, and, on arriving at the end of their journey, will know how it is themselves.

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf of the 26th says: "We are able to announce to our citizens an arrangement which cannot fail to be satisfactory to all reasonable men. The final settlement of our railroad complications on a fair and equitable basis, must satisfy all who desired that kind of settlement. Colonel J. E. Bailey, W. A. Quarles and Hon. D. N. Kennedy, yesterday agreed in Louisville to a settlement with the Louisville and Nashville company, by which they pay to the city and county $300,000 for their stock, in Tennessee bonds, or stock in the Memphis and Louisville road, with the condition that the Louisville and Nashville road shall not discriminate against Clarksville in the management of the road. This agreement is based on the result of to-morrow's meeting, and a ratification by the stockholders of the sale of the road, as agreed between the attorneys for the road and the State's attorneys. The stockholders must agree that the Louisville and Nashville road shall have complete control of the whole stock by this payment. This rids our county and city of a large part of their taxation, and all are interested in it. It is a fair arrangement and a better one than could have been hoped for. No man of clear judgment could see any way out of our difficulties. Every effort to raise money by mortgage has failed utterly. This settlement leaves the due-bill, second mortgage, and all other creditors to wage war on the State if they choose, or to look to the Louisville Company. The Louisville and Nashville Company will probably establish a line of steamers in connection with this road, which will be greatly to the advantage of Clarksville trade. It is their interest to make Clarksville a great shipping point, and also to have the connection by the Princeton road, which will greatly enliven their business, and it is thought they will assist us in that enterprise. Let us all yield private feelings and private rights, if there are any affected, to the great public good, and effect this arrangement, which is certainly the best one for Clarksville and her future. We may now make Clarksville an important transfer point for river and railway freights, with a well-managed road, river transportation, and a cross line of railway, running through a rich section of country. The action of the Louisville company in this matter has been fair and liberal. We must look on that company as interested to have all the freight it can get; this will be best done by not discriminating against Clarksville, and we should now heartily co-operate with her."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Don't fail to read S. T. Moore & Co.'s advertisements to-day, for you will find it to your advantage to do so.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

Remember the great sale in Slevin's West-end addition. The handsomest property ever offered at auction. Do not fail to attend, Monday, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

Buy a lot on Monday, and you will not leave your family homeless and dependent on the charities of the world. Provide a home at your own price and on long time. The sale in Slevin's West-end addition offers the best inducements. Do not fail to attend, July 31st, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co., S. S. Meddis, Auctioneers.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

Only $75 cash. The most favorable terms yet offered and the handsomest property in the city, convenient to two street-railroads, and one being built through the property. Slevin's West-end addition at auction July 31st, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Satonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

FLUTING MACHINES.

Large size Knox Machine only $6 50.
Small size Fluting Machine only $5 00.
The Ogden Fluting Machine only $2 50.
The Hand Fluter only $2 50.

Three and five-prong Fluting Scissors, all sizes, at

PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
146 Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets.
jy30 d2

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES,

the best medicines of the age. For sale by W. H. Sutton, druggist, corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson. jy30 d6

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

PREPARED MOCKING-BIRD FOOD.

The only genuine article in the city. Also, a large stock of Mocking-bird Cages, all styles and sizes, at reduced prices, at

PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
146 Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets.
jy30 d2

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber Trunk Shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Rockcastle Springs.

Bruce's line, leaving Crab Orchard on Tuesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Louisville, is the best organized and most reliable route to the springs. Thos. H. Bruce, proprietor of the line, is always along giving every attention to make the trip pleasant. So states a returned passenger. jy23 deod3

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

If you want a Trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

RADLEY—On Thursday, the 27th inst., at Elizabethtown, Ky., ISAAC RADLEY, in the 65th year of his age.

☞ Mattoon (Ill.), Cincinnati and Lexington (Mo.) papers please copy.

COLLINS—On the 28th inst., JULIA COLLINS. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at half past-four o'clock, from the residence of her mother, corner Eighth and Grayson streets. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. jy29 d2*

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of Gen. J. T. BOYLE at the residence, corner of Second and Breckinridge streets, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Tribute of Affection.

EMMA KENDALL BACHE fell asleep on the 22d of June, 1871, in the 34th year of her age. She was a model wife and mother. She resided the last nine years in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where she was widely known and loved. She was a member of the Methodist Church for the last five years, strictly conscientious, performing all her duties with pleasure, attending her church as regularly as her manifold household cares would permit—a ministering angel to the sick, the life of the social circle, her buoyant, loving disposition making her dear to all. She is missed by all, but by none more than the five dear little children, so sadly bereft. Mamma is dead. No sound half so mournful, so desponding, so utterly desolate falls on the listening ear. My heart bleeds for the poor motherless ones. Their happiest lot is bereft of the bright and ever-beaming star of a mother's love. Those eyes which meanwhile beamed so kindly on them, now behold the unfading glories of eternity; the white hands which rested so gently upon their shining curls, and which they saw folded in meek resignation over the still bosom, now sweep an angel lyre; that voice so like the dropping of a silvery fountain, or low carol of a joyous bird, now swells the seraph choir. The burden of that song, dear ones, is ever of you. Then say no more, EMMA is dead, she sweetly sleeps. The world may be dark and dreary to you, dear husband and children, yet falter not, look upward and listen—those sweet strains, though unheard, are ever echoing down to earth. Follow them; they will lead you to that beautiful land of rest.

> Dark, dark is the shadow that falls
> O'er the home so desolate now,
> For the mother no longer bends
> O'er her baby's upturned brow,
> And the heart that beat with hers
> Is like a wounded bird sinks down;
> For he loved her, loved her so,
> And his life hath lost its crown.
>
> Yet look through the gloom of night,
> Beyond where the shadows fall,
> To the land of love and light,
> The home that awaits us all.
> There, safe at her Saviour's feet,
> In robes the brightest, best—
> Hark! for she strikes her harp
> In the beautiful land of rest.

OLIVIA C.

In Memoriam—Lizzie Stanger.

> Deep in the still and peaceful night,
> Ere morning had turned gray,
> The Angel Death came to my home
> And stole my wife away.
>
> She smiled, as Christians only smile,
> In parting with this life;
> She died as she had tried to live,
> A faithful, loving wife.
>
> My little ones clung to my knee,
> I thought my heart would break,
> When they the last farewell did say,
> The last fond kiss did take.
>
> If there's a heaven, a place, a crown,
> Free from all pain or care;
> If God e'er called a soul to heaven,
> I know that Lizzie's there.

GRAVEL. FOR SALE. GRAVEL.
APPLY TO
GERDING & HANNAH,
No. 35 Sixth street.

LECTURES.

Rev. Jules de Launay,

MINISTER of the French Reformed Church, will lecture at the Christian Church, corner Fourth and Walnut streets, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Historical Evidences of the Faith of the Early Martyrs, in Connection with the Catacombs of Rome."

I. O. G. T.—Sunday Temperance Lecture.

THE Rev. J. S. Scobee, of the Twelfth-street Methodist Church, will deliver a lecture on Temperance, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 4 P. M., in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fifth and Walnut. Music by the Band of Hope. The public are respectfully invited to attend. B. MUSSELMAN, jy29 d2 Chairman Executive Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THE first call of 20 per cent. of the Falls City Hall and Market-House Company will be due on the 1st day of August next, payable to the Treasurer, John Franzman, on Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

GEO. BATTERMAN, President.
G. P. ARBOGUST, Secretary. jy23 dtaugl

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice—Removal.

HAVING sold to Daniel Bennett & Co. our stock of Furniture at No. 200 Main street, we have removed our office and warerooms to our temporary factory building, No. 422 Main street, corner of Eleventh street, where we shall be pleased to receive orders from the wholesale trade, which shall have our prompt attention. On the completion of our new steam furniture factory on Ninth street, opposite the Nashville Railroad Depot, we shall be prepared to offer greater inducements than ever, and respectfully solicit the custom of the trade generally.

The Bennett Brothers Furniture Manufacturing Company, WM. BENNETT, President.
Louisville, July 15, 1871. jy30 SuTu&Th

Challenge.

THE Porter at Baxter's tin store claims the championship of lifting heavy weights in this city, he having lifted three boxes of tin with his teeth. I now propose to wager him that I can outlift him. I can carry eight boxes of tin, that weigh 125 pounds each, up three flights of stairs, and carry him up with my teeth at the same time. Now, if he or any one else doubts it, let him call on me. JACK KENNER, At Al. Bourlier & Brother's Cornice Works.

New Office.

THE Davis Sewing Machine Company, of Watertown, New York, have established an agency for their celebrated vertical feed machine in this city, on Jefferson street, No. 48, between Second and Third, where the public are invited to call and witness the work done by it, which defies competition

Small Feet.

To Ladies with Small Feet—The subscriber will offer a lot of home-made side-lace lasting gaiters at prices from $2 50 to $4 50; also, a lot of children's shoes at cost. Main street, near Third. [jy30 dtf] D. MARSHALL.

Executrix's Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as executrix of the estate of my deceased husband, Orville Truman, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated to H. P. Truman, No. 227 West Main street, who is authorized as my attorney to settle all claims, and to receive money due the estate.

Persons owing the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

K. M. TRUMAN, Executrix.
Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1871. jy29 d6

Notice.

I WISH to sell my interest in the store of Tandy & Tandy, which is doing a good business—about fifty thousand per year. A good reason given for selling. J. W. TANDY.
Eminence, Ky., July 26. jy27 d12

Consignment.

A LARGE consignment of Collier strictly pure and pure Lead; just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices by
EDW. WILDER & CO.,
jy22 d10 215 Main street, marble front.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F. Notice.

The officers and members of Home Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their hall to-morrow (Monday) evening, July 31, 1871, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Lodge.
WM. H. SANDERS, N. G.
RICHARD FERGUSON, JR., Rec. Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Stated communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter No. 5, will be held at Chapter-rooms, Masonic Temple, Monday evening, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock.
J. C. PURDY, H. P.
S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

St. George Lodge No. 239, A. Y. M., will meet in called communication Monday evening, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, for work in third degree. By order of W. M.
jy30 d2 CHAS. PLOHN, Secretary.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of G. W. Shields & Co. has, by mutual consent, this day dissolved copartnership. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.
G. W. SHIELDS,
JOHN A. MELCHER.
Louisville, June 22, 1871.

JULY 30, 1871.

I have this day taken charge of the plumbing and gas-fitting business formerly conducted under the name of Shields & Melcher, No. 13 Sixth street, and have removed to No. 195 Market street, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and patrons.
JOHN A. MELCHER.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Good, Trautwein & Co. is this day dissolved. Charles Good having sold his entire interest to C. Trautwein, F. Leib and F. P. Schmidt, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
CHAS. GOOD,
CHRIS. TRAUTWEIN,
F. LEIB,
F. P. SCHMIDT.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, successors to Good, Trautwein & Co., will continue the manufacture of Oak Sole Leather under the name of C. Trautwein & Co. Tannery, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Lexington streets.
CHRIS. TRAUTWEIN,
F. LEIB,
F. P. SCHMIDT.
Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1871. jy29 d3*

PROFESSIONAL.

Scrofula Cured.

NO CURE NO PAY.

SCROFULA is a very common affliction, manifesting itself under various forms, such as White Swelling, Hip Disease, Sore Eyes, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, &c.

From my success in the treatment of this disease in its different forms, I will guarantee a cure in every case. Consultation and examination free. If you have Scrofula come and be cured.
Dr. R. H. PORTER,
185 Third street, near Walnut.

References—Griffith & Van Pelt, Ray & Co., Waide, Gaines & Co., J. B. Alexander, J. H. Ryan, Prof. F. L. Morse, New Albany, Ind.; Elder S. A. Kelly, Glasgow, Ky.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in adding our testimony to the merits of Dr. C. B. NORRIS as a thoroughly scientific Oculist and Aurist.

During his residence in the city of Memphis, now over four years, he has been called to treat many intricate diseases of both the eye and ear. Devoting his whole time and earnest study to these specialties alone, he has obtained a proficiency in the art of their special and peculiar management which is seldom attained in these branches of medical science, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all persons afflicted with these *specific* maladies could do no better than to place themselves under his charge, morally confident that his *specific* remedies will guarantee in every instance (when he promises) a radical cure.

ISAAC T. CARTWRIGHT, Memphis, formerly of Louisville.
JNO. D. ADAMS, Pres't Mem. & Arkansas River Packet Co.
LEON TROUSDALE, Sec'y Chamber Commerce, Memphis.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, Wholesale Druggists, Memphis.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers, 268 Front st., Memphis.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO., Wholesale Druggist, 340 Main st., Memphis.
N. SCHWARZENBERG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, 234 Main st., Memphis.
J. A. J. SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 225 Main st., Memphis.
E. P. BATES & CO., Commission Merchants, 264 Front st., Memphis.
S. ROSE & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 198 Front st., Memphis.
TRADER & CO., Cotton Factors, No. 9 Union st., Stonewall Block, Memphis.
A. J. ROACH & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, 314 Front street, Memphis.
D. C. & H. M. LOWENSTINE, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, 322 Main st., Memphis.
F. F. BOWEN, 17 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.
S. HINSON, Dentist, 233 Main st., Memphis.

Refer to C. P. Moorman, John T. Moore, Z. M. Sherley, Oliver Lucas and Capt. W. C. Hite, Louisville.

☞ Dr. Norris is now at the Louisville Hotel, and can be consulted for a short time. jy23dtf

DRY GOODS.

Table Linens, Towels, Crash, &c.

100 PCS Linen Table Damask;
100 pcs Half Bleached Loom;
50 do Brown do do;
10 do Turkish Red do do;
1000 Bleached Linen Table Cloths;
600 dozen ¾ Napkins;
200 do Doylies;
500 Huck Towels;
300 Bath Towels;
100 Damask do;
8 Bales Russia Crash;
6 do American do;
50 pcs Stair do.

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jeans.

2,000 PCS Louisville, Eclipse, Hope, and New Albany Jeans;
10 cases Eastern Jeans.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Head Nets.

500 DOZ Silk Head Nets;
600 doz Cotton Head Nets;
150 do Long Branch, Vinnie Ream, New City Queen, &c., Head Nets.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.

THOS. W. McNALLY is the people's candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth district, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. jy29 dteinSu*

Capt. A. JESSEL is the workingmen's independent candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district and Sixth ward. jy23 dte*

B. E. CASSILLY is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in the Seventh district, Tenth ward. jy21 dte*

E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards in the city of Louisville. jy8 dte*

ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. jy6 dte

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July, 1871. je24 dte

J. C. WEBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
School Books & School Supplies,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
AND
General Stationers,
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
No. 186 West Main Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.

ORDERS respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and prices satisfactory. Colleges, Academies, Libraries, Teachers, &c., supplied at wholesale prices. jy30 Su&We3&w3

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Further defining the duties of the Board of Health of the city of Louisville.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville,* That the Board of Health shall have authority to order the removal, abatement or prevention of any and every sanitary nuisance in the city of Louisville, that may not require proceedings in court, and specify a reasonable time within which it shall be done. In the event of the failure of the owner, agent or occupant of the premises to comply with the order of the Board of Health to so remove, abate or prevent any sanitary nuisance, within the time given, he or she shall be liable to fine in the City Court of not less than ten ($10) nor more than twenty ($20) dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to institute proceedings in said court to enforce the removal, abatement or prevention of such sanitary nuisance, and the General Council shall be notified of such action.

SEC. 2. When a proper complaint is made, or a reasonable belief exists, that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in any locality or house, the Board of Health shall cause such locality or house to be visited and all necessary investigation to be made by inspection, and, when such infectious or contagious disease is found to exist, the health officer is hereby empowered to send the person or persons so afflicted to the pest-house, provided they are willing to go, or to such other place as may hereafter be provided for the reception of such persons. And, in case any person so afflicted shall refuse to leave his house, it shall be the duty of the occupant of such house to warn the public of the existence of such disease by the display of a yellow flag from any portion of the premises designated by the health officer, such flag to be furnished by the Board of Health.

SEC. 3. The existence of unvaccinated persons (excepting such as have had small-pox or varioloid) over one year of age, in the city of Louisville, is hereby prohibited, and the parents or guardians of such persons, if they be minors, or the individual himself or herself, if an adult, shall be liable to a fine as provided in the thirteenth section of this ordinance, and shall also be liable to a like fine for every ten (10) days thereafter they delay having the operation of vaccination performed.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to provide suitable measures for vaccinating any and all persons who may not be able to pay for the performance of said operation, and to issue and publish instructions in regard to the proper manner of vaccinating.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health, on or before the first day of March of each year, to make a report in writing to the General Council of this city upon the sanitary condition and prospects of said city; and said report shall set forth generally the statistics of births and deaths, the action of said Board and its officers, and their names, for the past year, and may contain such other useful information, and shall suggest such legislative action as may be deemed necessary for the protection and preservation of life and health.

SEC. 6. Whenever any person shall die in the city of Louisville, it shall be the duty of the physician who attended during his or her last illness, or of the Coroner, when the case comes under his notice, to furnish within twenty-four (24) hours after such death, to the family of deceased, or to the undertaker or other person superintending the burial, a certificate setting forth as far as the same can be ascertained the name, sex, color, whether married or single, age, date and cause of death, and the duration of last illness, and, when no physician has been in attendance, the undertaker, or family of deceased, shall notify the health officer of such fact.

SEC. 7. No undertaker, or other person, superintending the burial shall remove any dead body for burial or shipment without having first obtained the permit of the Board of Health so to do; and, in order to obtain such permit, he shall present to the health officer the certificate of the attending physician or the Coroner. To said certificate the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial, shall, as far as the same can be ascertained, add the occupation of the deceased, the place of birth, the time of residence in this city, the date and place of interment, number of house and street in which the death occurred, and in case the deceased is a minor, the full name of father and mother. In case any person die without the attendance of a physician, or if the physician who did attend refuse or neglect to furnish the certificate as required in section 6 of this ordinance, the health officer is hereby empowered to institute inquiries into the case, or he may call upon the Coroner to hold inquest before the burial is permitted.

SEC. 8. No person having charge, as sexton or otherwise, of any vault, burying-ground or cemetery, within the jurisdiction of the General Council, shall inter or place, or allow to be interred or placed, in any vault, burying-ground or cemetery, the dead body of any person, without having first obtained from the undertaker or other person having charge of such dead body the burial permit of the Board of Health.

SEC. 9. Every person practicing midwifery in the city of Louisville, under whose charge or superintendence a birth shall hereafter occur, shall keep a true and exact register of such birth, and shall enter same upon a blank schedule to be furnished by the Board of Health. This schedule shall contain a list of births which have occurred under his or her charge during the past month, and shall set forth, as far as the same can be ascertained, the full name (if any) of each child, its sex, color, the full name and occupation of each of its parents, the day, street and number of house wherein such birth occurred, and the said schedule shall be delivered, duly signed and certified by such practitioner, on the first (1st) day of each and every month, to the health officer, or any other authorized person calling for same. In case the birth of any child shall occur without the attendance of a practicioner of midwifery, or should no other person be in attendance on the mother immediately thereafter, it shall be the duty of the parent or parents of such child to report its birth to the health officer, in the manner and form and within the period above specified, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to keep a correct list of the names and residences or offices of each and every practitioner of medicine and midwifery, and every undertaker and sexton or superintendent of cemetery in and about the city of Louisville, and, in order that such list may be properly and correctly kept, it is hereby made the duty of each and every person above enumerated in this section to furnish his or her name and place of residence and office to the health officer within twenty (20) days after the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to keep a correct register of births, deaths and interments, which register shall contain an exact copy of all such certificates of births, deaths and interments as shall be reported to it; and the Board of Health shall keep on hand at all times a supply of blanks for gratuitous distribution to all persons whose duty it may be to make returns under this ordinance.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to make such regulations as shall secure the enforcement of this and all other ordinances that have been or may be passed by the General Council in regard to the preservation of the life and health and the prevention of disease.

SEC. 13. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance (except sec. 1), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine in the City Court of not less than one nor more than twenty dollars.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 28, 1871.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

ROCK SPRINGS,

Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R.,
(Formerly known as Dr. Caspari's Rock Spring Water Cure.)

THIS healthy, beautiful and picturesque place of resort, within 14 miles of Louisville, and on an elevation of some 500 feet over the same, is now open for the reception of boarders. The hotel building is new and elegantly fitted out, and will be kept in first-class style. The bathing facilities at Rock Springs form a splendid attraction, and consist of warm and cold baths, showers, douches and vapor baths. Regular conveyances will daily meet the afternoon trains at Pewee Valley Station. Circulars can be obtained in this city at the book-store of Dake & Helmus, west side of Fourth street, between Market and Main streets, and at the drug store of Pfingst Bros., corner of Eleventh and Market streets. For terms and particulars please address C. G. ENGLEMAN, Manager. Rock Springs, Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R., Kentucky. je14 WeFr&Sutaul

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Gum Hose.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., for furnishing the Fire Department with 3,000 feet, more or less, of 2½-inch, 4-ply, end-strengthened rubber fire hose. A sample must be submitted with each bid, and the hose selected subjected to test by the Chief of Fire Department. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
jy30 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, August 2nd, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To improve forty feet in width of Baxter avenue, from the north side of Bridge street to the north side of Broadway street, excepting the space occupied by the rails and timber of the street railway, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Marshall street, from the east side of Clay street to the west side of Shelby street, by re-curbing and repaving the gutters on both sides with block stone.

To improve the unpaved portions of Broadway, from the east side of Eighteenth street, north of Broadway, extending west 200 feet to the west side of Eighteenth street, south of Broadway, if extended, excepting twenty-five (25) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

The above work will be done according to the provisions of the general ordinance approved May 13, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the works, and bids will be made with the understanding that all old paving material shall be the property of the contractor.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. Bidders will use the form furnished by the Engineer.

Separate bids required for each square.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 2d day of August, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.
jy28 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Academy of the Most Holy Rosary for Young Ladies, corner of Eighth and Kentucky sts., Conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic.

CLASSES will be resumed in this flourishing institution on the first Monday in September next. For particulars apply at the Academy or send for circulars either to the Sisters or to J. C. WEBB & CO., Booksellers, No. 186 Main st., Louisville, Ky. jy30 Su&Th10

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,

NO. 295 First street. N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871.
jy7 d1mexSa

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue his Art School during vacation. Terms per course of ten lessons payable in advance; drawing, $5; water-color, crayon, or oil painting, $15. Residence 61 West Walnut street, between Second and Third.
jy16 SuWe&Frim

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 4th, 1871, in the school building No. 205 Sixth street. By order of the Board. S. B. BARTON, A. M., Principal.
jy23 SuTu&Th6*

MT. ST. BENEDICT ACADEMY.

CLASSES in this well-known Institution of learning (formerly "Cedar Grove Academy") will be opened on the first Monday of September.

The school is under the direction of the Loretto Sisterhood, and is provided with a corps of teachers in every way fitted to train the female mind in those sciences and branches of knowledge, which pertain to a thorough education. The school is situated in the Portland suburbs of Louisville. It is surrounded by several acres of shady grounds, and the location equally healthy and beautiful. Send for catalogues.

References can be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, or any of the Catholic clergy of Louisville, to Hon. B. J. Webb, J. C. Webb & Co., or T. & R. Slevin & Cain. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, Ky.
jy23 SuWe&Fr tsel

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Twenty-first Annual Session

Of this institution will commence on

Monday, September 4th, 1871.

For catalogues apply to the Principal,
Mrs. W. B. NOLD, No. 8 Chestnut st.,
Or to GEO. O. TUCK,
je25 Sutd 251 Jefferson, corner of Seventh.

GHENT COLLEGE,

GHENT, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE leased the splendid buildings and ground (7 acres) of this college, on the left bank of the Ohio, half way between Cincinnati and Louisville. All the branches in the higher schools of learning will be taught by competent teachers in Ghent College, but the languages, both modern and ancient, will receive special attention. The President, educated in Germany and engaged for twenty-five years in teaching in this country, will himself have charge of the linguistic department, and the modern languages, German and French, will be treated as living languages, so that the pupils will learn not only to read and write, but also to speak them. A rare opportunity is thus afforded to native parents to have their children taught German, and to German parents to have theirs taught English. The charges are moderate ($115 per session of five months for tuition in all branches, music and painting alone excepted, and boarding in the President's family). For particulars address the PRESIDENT at Ghent, Ky. jy30 Sutf J. A. REUBELT, A. M.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

MARION COUNTY, KY.

THIS college, situated on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville R. R., has been placed, by the Rt. Rev. W. McClosky, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, under the care of ecclesiastics of "The Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord," and is now being refitted preparatory to its reopening for the education of young men on Monday, September 4th.

Founded in 1821, under the auspices of Bishop Flaget, and having been in operation for half a century, its eminent advantages as an educational institution are already well established. The salubrity of its location, its easy access by railroad, its total seclusion from all that is calculated to divert the mind of youth from study, and its thorough equipment, adapting it to all the requirements of the physical, mental, and moral culture of its inmates, afford advantages to parents and guardians surpassed by scarcely any college in the country. The alterations which are being made in the buildings are such as to provide for every physical comfort of students and professors. In addition to this

Remodeling and Renovation,

it is in the hands of a religious order of learned ecclesiastics who are

Bound by Most Solemn Vows

to devote their lives and best energies to the material and moral welfare of their pupils, and whose number embraces a corps of experienced professors learned in every department of Collegiate education.

The plan of studies embraces a thorough "Commercial Course" and a Classical Course of Ancient and Modern Languages, with the various auxiliary studies as pursued in the best European and American Universities. Whilst the strictest supervision is exercised over the morals of the pupils, the RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF NONE WILL BE INTERFERED WITH.

The Collegiate session will be of ten months' duration.

TERMS—For ordinary Collegiate session, $300.

For prospectus and further particulars address Rev. ED. GLOWALSKI, C. R., President, St. Mary's P. O., Marion co., Ky., or J. C. Webb & Co., 186 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth; C. A. Rogers, 113 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth, and N. Plaggenborg, Green, between Jackson and Hancock.
jy16 dSu&wtf

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,

FOR SALE BY THE

Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has also been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the U. S. census returns for 1870, is $17,184,118.

The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.

A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
jy24 eod6&d2aw6

FORTUNE TELLERS.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them, should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,
Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen—for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are, and how to get them. Also, all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

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LITERARY NOTES.

translation of Milton's Paradise Lost into rew verse is about to be published by a con- ntal firm.

hirty thousand copies have already been in England, of the People's edition, of rtor Resartus."

rof. Bain is engaged on a sketch of the late Grote's life, which will probably appear in the magazines.

the first number of the Household tion of the Works of Charles Dickens, 80,000 ies have been issued.

popular novel entitled "Christine, a tale Sweden," from the French of Louis Einault, soon be published by Redfield.

r. Grote, a few days before his decease, ed a codicil to his will, bequeathing his valu- e library to the London University.

he valuable library of the late Professor Morgan has been purchased by Lord Over- ne, and presented to the University of Lon-

rnest Renan has left France for Italy, and l pass the next year or two at Venice, gather- materials for a history of Venice in the six- nth century.

Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary, or at least a d part of it, is to be published at Dresden, in translation, as "Recollections of Germany m 1804 to 1864."

Rev. Dr. Margoliouth has nearly ready for press the first part of a work on the poetry the Pentateuch, to be called Studies on Moses d the Mosaic Age.

The Rev. J. H. Twombly, of Boston, has en chosen President of the Wisconsin State versity, and will assume his duties upon the ning of the coming session.

Mr. Morris started for Iceland, the country has given him the subject matter for some his finest poems, on the 5th of July. He was companied by Mr. Magnusson.

There has been considerable speculation as the authorship of that amusing squib The ttle of Dorking, now put down to the pen of r. Dupree, a cousin of Lord Northbrook.

ooker, the Director of the Botanical ardens at Kew, with his party, have returned om Morocco, bringing with them a large collec- on of plants, many of which are said to be new.

Nearly all the Polish booksellers in Warsaw ave ceased publishing works in their native ngue, on account of the efforts of the Russian overnment to limit the circulation of such ooks.

A royal Bible commission has been at work r a long time in Stockholm, revising the Swe- ish version of the Scriptures. The work is so r advanced that it will probably be published spring.

Women have astounded the conservative cholliasts of Berlin by putting forth the Frau Phillipina Mangelsdorff as practicing apothecary, o which she was admitted after rigid examina- ion and much shaking of heads.

Mr. Frederick Martin, author of the "Statesman's Year-Book," is preparing for publication History of the French Commune, from its first ppearance at Mans, in 1074, to the end of the Paris revolt of 1871. Mr. Martin's history is ded on original documents.

Since the expulsion of Queen Isabella II. from Spain, four times as many books have been published as were issued during her entire reign. The new King is said to be a great eader, and to have recently ordered large pur- hases for his own private library.

To supply the present demand in London for information concerning the interests of education in the United States, Mr. Trubner has inserted in his "Literary Record" a very curious list of the school reports of the various States of Union, with a list of educational periodicals.

A well-known German writer, traveling in Italy, says that barely twenty-five per cent. of the books published in Italy are ventures of booksellers; the rest are issued at the expense of the authors. Hence the common Italian remark: "That man is well off; he has published a book."

Mr. Bayle Bernard is engaged upon a memoir of the late Samuel Lover, embracing a critical estimate of his talents as poet, novelist, dramatist, painter and composer, and a comparison of his powers, especially as a novelist, viewed in relation to other writers of the Irish school.

The Danish commission of scholars, who recently visited Iceland to examine the old manuscripts in the possession of some of the ancient churches on that island, have made some valuable discoveries; and their report, which is soon to be issued by the Copenhagen Academy of Science, promises to be very interesting.

Dr. Lauder Lindsay has reprinted his essay on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Mind in the Lower Animals," in which he insists that the mind of the lower animals does not differ in kind from that of man, and that they possess the same affections, virtues, moral sense and capacity for education, and are liable to the same kinds of mental disorders.

Mr. George Long, being about to leave Brighton for Chichester, has promised to deposit in the Free Library (soon to be fitted up in the Pavilion) his interleaved copy of the Penny Cyclopedia, of which he was the editor. This copy contains the names of the contributors of articles, with additional notes. The eminence of the authors of the articles, and these notes, make this keepsake of sufficient importance to connect the Brighton Library from its commencement with the history of learning in England.

An elaborate critic on Gervinus, by Julian Schmidt, in the Allgemeine Zeitung, traces the success of his "Literary History" to his dogmatic tone and superabundant erudition, which carried away with it the generation contemporary with its first appearance. While showing the connection between different periods of German literature, he failed to explain the rationale of their succession; and, while his judgments on [illegible] writers deserve respect, he had not the gift of picturesqueness which atones, for instance, in Sainte-Beuve, for inferior scientific accuracy.

Shortly after the death of ex-President Buchanan his friends secured the services of the Hon. William B. Reed to prepare a life of the deceased statesman. Mr. Reed had not gone far when bad health obliged him to relinquish the task, and it is stated that Prof. James C. Welling, of Annapolis, has undertaken the work, for which he will receive $8,000. Prof. Welling is best known in the literary world as the able associate of Messrs. Gales and Seaton during the later years of the old National Intelligencer, where he won a reputation quite unique for scholarly and forcible articles. He is a man of fine literary accomplishments.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Ladies' Educational Association has been definitely connected with University College, London, where all the lectures will in future be held. The association has already issued its syllabus for the next winter session. The curriculum includes courses for ladies by the professors of Latin, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, German, Philosophy of Mind and Logic, Jurisprudence, Hygiene, History, Constitutional Law and History, Mathematics, Physics, Practical Chemistry, Geology and Architecture. There will also be classes for Drawing and Painting; lectures on the Structure of Plants and General Phenomena of Vegetation, with reference more especially to the general bearing of vegetation upon landscape.

A writer in the Allgemeine Zeitung gives a pleasant account of the career and the amiable personal character of Paul Konewka, who died in his thirty-first year at Berlin, on the 10th of May last, of fever resulting from neglected cold, and whose loss will be not less felt in England and America than in Germany. Herr Konewka was of Polish extraction, but completely German by habit and training. His special talent showed itself early in a passion for cutting out paper figures with his sister's scissors. He was put to study sculpture under Drake, of Berlin, and afterwards entered the studio of the painter Adolf Menzel, to whose teaching is to be attributed much of Konewka's accuracy and subtlety as a draughtsman. His first outline compositions were in illustration of German Volkslieder (it is related how the poetry of Edward Morike was his particular delight); then came a large composition of the "Spaziergang" in Faust; then the "twelve illustrations to Faust," published in this country later than the subsequently-executed designs to Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. It is on these exquisitely subtle and fanciful silhouette designs that his popularity chiefly rests. The child's book, Der Schwarze Peter, is only less delightful. Konewka was also among the contributors to the series of Munchener Bilderbogen. He leaves behind innumerable studies and snippings in his peculiar manner, having been in the habit of constantly carrying about with him black paper and scissors, and with these materials cutting out the likeness of whatever struck him with marvelous quickness and dexterity.

FOREIGNERS.

Thomas Carlyle is traveling in Scotland.

Karl Blind, the German radical, writing on the ballot, declares his preference for an open vote.

John Allsop, one of the gallant fellows who held all day the key of the English position at Waterloo, receives only 12 cents per day pension, and it is only during the last three years that he has been allowed that.

George Sand is reported to be worn down by her anxiety about the future of France, and by her severe labors, that she has been obliged to abandon all literary work, and her condition of body and mind is represented as alarming.

The young Duke Alexis is said to bear a striking resemblance to his imperial father, whose favorite son he is. He speaks six languages fluently; smokes excessively; is a connoisseur in meerchaums and champagne; can swear in twelve tongues beside his native Russian, and play billiards like a professional.

It is said that one of the Emperor William's grievous annoyances is, that Bismarck always beats him playing chess. The Emperor believes himself a first-rate player, and yet nearly everybody checkmates him after twenty or thirty moves. The defect of his game is reported to be that he doesn't know how to use his castles.

The International of Florence states that the Tunisian question is giving rise to fears that the pretension put forward by the Porte to seize on the Regency and remove the Bey may produce a conflict with France. M. Thiers is said to intend to submit the question to a council of arbitration, to be presided over by the King of Italy.

The Comte de Chambord being asked if, when he became king, he would continue the tricolor of the French national flag, replied: "I would consider myself dishonored if the white flag which my family upheld should cease to be mine. An emblem is more important to-day than ever, and I hold to that of my ancestors and of old France."

It is said that an American firm has offered to take as many of the Paris insurgents as the Government of France likes to make over to them, intending to conduct them—men, women and children—to some large tract of land in Oregon, where each would receive a certain number of acres and be employed in clearing the forests, but Thiers has declined the offer.

The operation of clearing out the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is progressing rapidly. The Court-yard of Honor has already been freed from the ruins. The two bronze statues of Francis I. and Louis IV., which were believed to have been destroyed, have escaped the fire. The first has one leg damaged by the fall of the burning materials, but the other has escaped intact.

M. Rochefort has had his troubles increased by the elopement of his daughter, aged fifteen, with a young man of eighteen. She was at school in Jersey, it is said, whence the pair went to London and were married. The mother of the bridegroom, however, followed them, seized her son and packed him off to the colonies, while the bride was sent back to Jersey.

There has been found in a casement of Fort St. Privat, near Metz, the body of a soldier. In his hand, or rather in the bones of what once was his hand, there was an envelope containing a franc and this note: "I cannot curse Napoleon enough; but he who can do so may have this franc, and will be blessed by me, for I feel I am dying of hunger. Dalecon, of Marnerot, soldier of the Seventy-sixth regiment. Adieu."

The brigands are again committing their depredations in Thessaly. Recently they captured a boy, for whose release the chief demanded from the parents so exorbitant a ransom that they were only able to furnish a part of it. This part was accepted in past payment, the brigand's mode of recovering the other part being to mutilate the poor boy before releasing him. His nose and ears were cut off, and he is now in a military hospital at Athens.

The German papers declare that Dr. Von Dollinger has recently had numerous overtures from emissaries of the Pope, to modify his views on the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, but that their petitions and flattery have proved of no avail. Pio Nono, Antonelli, and the Jesuits are greatly alarmed lest a dangerous schism be formed in the Roman Church, and are making every effort to move the recusant Doctor, who, however, stands firm as a rock.

Mr. E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has accepted an engagement from the German Government, and is about to construct some iron-clad ships of war for that power. Since Mr. Reed's retirement from office at the Admiralty, no less than four foreign Governments have endeavored to secure his services, and both Russia and Austria have taken advantage of his visits to those countries to introduce, under his advice, reforms in their system of naval construction.

M. Gambetta is said to be more popular than any other man in the army. That part of the army which voted for Paris gave him upward of 1,700, while Gen. de Cissey only obtained 1,300, and Andre and Wolowski, the Alpha and Omega of the anti-petroleum party, received only 1,100. Gambetta proposes to sit for the Var, in order to offer the electors of Paris the opportunity of returning his friend M. Ranc, who is regarded by the extreme party to which he belongs as the ablest man in that party.

There are in the National Assembly perhaps 180 men who are Republicans from conviction, and whose creed it is that from no other form of government can France hope for a permanent revival of her power and prosperity. But there are between 300 and 400 more who have no devoted attachment to any dynasty, nor any particular aversion to a republic, who are determined to have liberal institutions, whose chief aim and desire are the good of France, and who would accept a wise and moderate republican government as they would a patriotic and constitutional king, but who do not admit the necessity of coming to any decision at present.

The Montreal Herald states that a powerful organization has been arranged to establish a weekly line of transatlantic steamers between that port and Great Britain. It is proposed to construct immediately a fleet of first-class steamships, 3,000 tons and upward, in every respect adapted to the trade. These vessels will run between Montreal and Liverpool in summer, using Portland, Halifax and other Atlantic ports in the winter months. It is hoped that arrangements may be effected to charter suitable vessels for an early commencement of business, while the new ships are building. The capital of the company is £1,000,000 sterling, allotted to private subscribers, a portion of which is allotted to Canada.

Louis Napoleon has some friends yet in Paris, and especially among the soldiers of the regular French army. A caricature of the French ex-Emperor having been exhibited recently in the picture-shop of M. Goupil, in that city, representing Napoleon at the battle of Sedan as sitting in his carriage and smoking quietly, with a sardonic smile upon his lips, while the barouche was driven rapidly through the dead and wounded soldiers whose bodies strewed the field, a couple of dozen of infantrymen, who had paused to look in at the window, became highly incensed at beholding it, and, exclaiming that it was unjust, as they had been at Sedan and had seen the Emperor fighting bravely in the middle of the troops, entered the shop and compelled the proprietor to remove it.

Mr. George Cruickshank, who has lived to see his etchings become classical and the prize of many print collectors, has just brought out a caricature of the "Commune," which, whatever we may think of its political discrimination, shows no falling off in vivid and vigorous delineation. A fiend with hoofs and horns, in a blood-stained cap of liberty, with a flask of brandy on one side of his belt and a flask of petroleum on the other, brandishing a dripping dagger and a flag surmounted by a death's head, is depicted, dancing with infernal glee among the mangled bodies and smoking cinders of the burning city. This is the "leader of the Parisian Blood-Red Republic," and the flag bears this inscription: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; Atheism, or a disbelief in God; seizure of all property, and death to all who oppose the Red Republic." The cartoon is headed, "An Awful Lesson to the world for all Time to Come," and below is a suggestion for the suppression of "red republicans" in this country.

THE BEST PAVEMENT.

A Card from the President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

[From the Tribune, July 28.]

The following letter on pavements was received yesterday by the Commissioners of Public Works from Henry Bergh:

To the Commissioners of Public Works:

Gentlemen: The best mode of paving cities and public highways, although it has engaged the consideration of remote generations, still remains, with some, a problem for solution. Even before the Christian era there existed paved cities; but those which are at present the ornament of Europe—Rome excepted—were destitute of this advantage until about the twelfth or thirteenth century. Thebes and perhaps Jerusalem were paved; but the first well-paved highway was constructed by Appius Claudius, and is called the "Appian Way." The oldest pavement of modern cities is ascribed to Paris, but it is known that Cordova was paved as early as the middle of the ninth century. Now, what has been the experience of the world in relation to this important subject? The observations which I have had in various parts of the world confirm me in the opinion that modern governments incline to avoid the use of exclusively stone surfaces, for the reason that they are not durable, are destructive to the feet of horses, and occasion a deafening noise, injurious to the health of citizens. Any one that has seen the deep-sunken tracks of wheels in the stone pavements of the ancient city of Pompeii, as well as of New York, must be similarly impressed. In their efforts to substitute something better, municipalities have experimented with iron, wood, and asphalt, but without any very satisfactory results.

Now, in reply to this ever-recurring demand for a pavement, combining the most benefits with the fewest defects, I do not hesitate to say that a pavement composed of small broken stones, after the manner of the macadamized road, is the best known, and in support of this opinion let the hundreds of miles thus paved, in the cities of Paris, London, Berlin, and other great towns of Europe, bear witness to their superiority. Moreover, of all others, this pavement is best adapted to our climate and the necessities and habits of our people. For example, whenever it is necessary to disturb its surface, which is continually occurring, it is only necessary in ordinary cases to shovel the stones thus deranged back into the excavation, and with the first passing vehicle the self-repairing process begins. In point of economy it is also superior, while the roar and rattle, painfully disturbing to the sick, convalescent, and the ordinary pedestrian, incidental to stone and iron roadways, is completely avoided.

Asphalt has been tried and abandoned, and it is now a question, I understand, of paving South Fifth avenue with wood. A long residence in St. Petersburg, where this sort of pavement has had a thorough trial, confirms me in the belief that wood will not answer; for the streets of that city are constantly in disorder by reason of the rotting of the material, which defect is now developing itself here, as time and climate operate on the streets similarly paved in New York. Only one objection is urged to the broken stone pavement, and that is dust. But surely a pavement possessing all other advantages is worthy of adoption when it is simply a question of sprinkling and sweeping, a service for which the citizens of New York already pay enormous sums of money.

I would, therefore, most urgently invite the application of this admirable pavement to the locality alluded to, namely, South Fifth avenue.

HENRY BERGH.

New York, July 27, 1871.

☞ It is stated that the practice of brewing beer from rice is rapidly coming into use in Germany. This beer is said to be of a very clear, pale color, of an extremely pleasant, mild taste, foaming strongly, and yet retaining well its carbonic acid.

CASTELAR.

Extracts from the Recent Oration of the Great Republican Leader in the Spanish Cortes.

BURNING WORDS.

CASTELAR ON THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Sacred ties bound us with Europe, but our government—the Spanish monarchical government—has been the disturber of the peace of the universe—the incendiary of the world. When two warlike nations were gazing on each other face to face, with hatred, across that line of the Rhine, which we might draw with tears of blood on the map of Europe, our government gave them the motive, and if not the motive the pretext, for a war of seven months, in which Paris has fallen, and with Paris the center of European civilization; in which France has diminished, and with France the prestige of the Latin race; in which there has risen over Germany a centralistic, unitarian, military empire, which will be as Bethel for the German arts and sciences, as was the Macedonian empire for the arts and sciences of Greece—an empire behind which we discover, for greater fear, that vast diversity of races which extends from the Baltic even to China—races unquiet, undisciplined, warlike, greedy of our marble coasts and our florid soil, being a menace to Western civilization as fearful as for five centuries even the Northern races for the Roman empire, which in the end fell into ruins under the blows of those inroads, like the dismemberment of a planet.

NON-INTERVENTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POWERS IN FAVOR OF FRANCE.

And what did you do to avoid all these catastrophes? to avoid the dismemberment of France? Blindness incurable! Spain, as having been the original occasion of the war; Italy, for debts of gratitude; and England, whose alliance with France was the guarantee of European peace, ought morally to have prevented the dismemberment of France; for in preventing it they would have prevented fifty years of war to sad and burdened Europe.

Yet Spain, the nation defensive of the independence of peoples, did nothing; Italy, the nation which owes to France its own independence, did nothing; England, saved by France in the Crimea, did nothing. Even the United States, forgetting that the name of Lafayette and the name of Washington are eternally enlaced in the conscience and the memory of mankind, did nothing. Permit me from this tribune to condemn the selfishness of all the governments, and especially the selfishness and indifference of our own government, who owed an intercession for the French people to the very manes of the heroes of our independence, who would have rejoiced in their tomb at this generous vengeance of their worthy sons!

What Castelar would have had England, Italy and the United States to do in the matter of the Franco-Prussian war he did not say. Certainly if they had gone to war he would have been the first to set up a howl.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

But you have not viewed with disregard the question of France only; you have also viewed with disregard the question of Rome, which, up to a certain point, is a question of internal policy. On the fall of the Napoleonic empire and of the temporal power of the Pope there was definitely broken the grand compact between Charlemagne and the Church, upon which the Catholic world has rested for over nine hundred years. I never hide my ideas for accidental circumstances. I believe that theocracies to-day being impossible through the growth of intelligence, and autocracies impossible through the growth of liberty, the fall of an authority immovable, petrified, like the political power of the Pope, which to the last sustained the dogma of right divine in the midst of our democratic civilization, and incited to the flames of the Inquisition in the midst of universal toleration, there has been realized one of the greatest of human progresses in the radical separation of the spiritual from the temporal as drawn by the Gospels, religion taking a character more idealistic, which permits it to be a moral element in the midst of many material, economical and industrial forces which rule modern society; and there has been punished implacably, but deservedly, that haughtiness of the Pope by which he has arrogated to himself the whole power of the Church, and has been audacious enough to claim infallibility, and to ignore the omnipotence of God, like Belshazzar, like Nebuchadnezzar, and like all those who have believed themselves gods, and whom punishment and grief and pain have very promptly reminded that they have no power to break the limits, unbreakable like the sea, of the conditions of our nature.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The temporal power of the Popes, gentlemen, is dead, and rightly dead. But we ought not to mistake. The Pope being, as he is, an interior authority of Spain, the chief of the Church most followed by the Spaniards, are we certain that the power which has succeeded him in Rome can guarantee the Pontifical independence—its absolute independence? I believe not. The Pope is the chief of the Spanish Church. The king of Italy is the chief of the Pope. A foreign king, raised to the head of a great nation, is chief of the chief of our church. See you not the dangers of this anomalous situation? Do not tell me that the law of guarantees given by Victor Emmanuel to Pius IX. removes these dangers. These guarantees are not sufficient. The monarchy erected on the Pontificate will ever be a menace for Catholic consciences. Regalism is essential to monarchies. Kings cannot reign if they are not born patrons of the Church, as they cannot reign if they are not supreme chiefs of the army. The King of Italy is now the patron of the Roman church, and therefore is perpetual guardian of the Pope. From the moment he became the guardian of the Pope, he, like the Byzantine emperors when they stretched their hands over the Patriarchs of Constantinople, has elevated himself to autocracy. Blind is he who fails to see in all this a great danger for the spiritual and religious federation of the Latin nations.

THE FAMILY OF SAVOY.

And this danger increases when we consider the royal family who have in their hands the tiara of the Pope. The Dukes of Savoy have been the disturbers of Europe. Their ambition, their avarice and their inconsistency have menaced France, Spain, Switzerland and Italy. To the Dukes of Savoy one might apply the words of the Latin writer, "*Nullum jusjurandum, nulla religio, per fidia plusquam punica.*" Shadows of feudalism, being neither French nor Italian, nor Guelphs nor Ghibelines—having for all their country their ambition; for all their party their interest; for all their guiding star their egotism; and for all their end their own aggrandizement—the Dukes of Savoy have sworn and perjured to all causes, have served and unserved all princes, so that they might sow feuds and obtain a few inches of ground in the dust raised by the continuous European war. Five great wars have formed modern Europe, like the geological events which have moulded the planet. These have been the wars between the Pontificate and the empire, which occupied almost all the Middle Ages—the wars between Francis I. and Charles V., between Philip II. and the Valois and Bourbons, and between both and the Protestant nations in the sixteenth century, the wars between the Houses of Austria and Bourbon in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the wars between the French revolution and the Holy Alliance, between the nationalities and the ancient empires, which have filled with their horrors, their catastrophes and their creations all the present century.

Let us examine them. The persons of the Dukes of Savoy change, but their volubility of character and their desperate, insatiable ambition remain ever visible, in the depth of their policy, as a binding link of their race. Poor feudal seniors, unquiet and warlike, for a few pieces of gold and six hunting dogs they bought from the Emperor Sigismund the feudal title of Duke of Savoy. Their geography obliged them to be perturbators. In this mode only did they leave their eagles' nests and their bears' caves. In their Alpine defile—in their valley of Aosta, which title is perpetually carried by one of their sons from the time they received it from the Emperor Henry VII.—there does not penetrate one ray of the sun or one ray of human intelligence! From their mountain chains they asked for themselves all France, all Switzerland, all Italy! They rested not. They changed their flag a hundred times in the same war, serving all or opposing all. In the war between the Pontificate and the empire the Dukes of Savoy were by turns allies of Frederick II. and of Innocent IV.—now Papal, now anti-Papal. In the wars between Charles V. and Francis I. the Dukes of Savoy dawdled with both these arbiters of Europe, threw themselves at their feet, became in turn their instruments and their enemies—uncles of the one, cousins of the other, they deceived both with equal perfidy. In the wars between Philip II. and Henry IV. the Dukes of Savoy wore uniform on one side of the colors of France and the other side of the colors of Spain, and they turned and returned their uniform according to the turns and returns of fortune. In the war of the Valtelina, sustained by Richelieu on the one side and Austria and Spain on the other, three princes of the House of Savoy were found equally useful in diplomacy and in war, and each one of these served one of the belligerents—Victor Amadee served France; Manricio Austria, and Tomas Spain—thus deceiving all and procuring solely their own advantage and their own aggrandizement. In the wars of Louis XIV. the Dukes of Savoy, among the orgies of Venice, entered into the league of Spain, England and Holland against that monarch, but this did not prevent the Dukes of Savoy, in a little time, appearing as the generalissimos of Louis XIV., and besieging and taking Milan, dressed as domestics of the great King—ever lacqueys! In the war of Spanish succession, which opened the eighteenth century, the Dukes of Savoy, after having received the fatal inheritance of Carlos II.; after having married the most beautiful of their princesses with the founder of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain; after having accepted for money the charge of generalissimos of the Franco-Spanish troops of Italy, received money, subsidies and pensions from our enemies, Queen Anne and the Emperor Leopold, thus selling themselves to all the powerful. What more shall I say? The soldier of Novara, the enemy of Austria, Charles Albert, was the soldier of the Holy Alliance, the lieutenant of Angouleme, the aide-de-camp of the tyrannic Ferdinand VII., he who, with sacrilegious hand, threw bombs upon the Cortes refuged in Cadiz—he who fought in the Trocadero against the defenders of our liberty and of our country!

VICTOR EMANUEL,

and the soldier King of Italian independence, is the one who asked peace from Austria on his knees; who received a crown from the hands of Garibaldi in Naples and paid for it to Garibaldi with a ball in Aspromonte! who, for fear of Napoleon, left the Italian patriots, abandoned in Mentona, when they fought for the liberty of Rome, but who, when Napoleon had fallen, instantly seized upon Rome; who owes his very life and his power to the sacrifice of France, as testified in Palestro, in Magenta and in Solferino, and who has turned his shoulders upon France in her anguish and her grief with an ingratitude which, if it is not promptly castigated in an implacable manner, will make one doubt the existence of justice in the earth or of God in the heavens!

Think you that men of this sort can afford any kind of guarantees to Europe? If it suits them, they will oppress the Pope with all sorts of oppression. If it suits them, they will place themselves at the service of the Pope, and oppress, by him and at his side, all consciences. The fact is, that while Victor Emanuel has ascended to a Byzantine autocracy, the Pope has descended to the category of the patriarchs of Constantinople. And when he goes to Rome, when Victor Emanuel finds himself in the city of wonders, when he sees the Chief of Christianity converted into his head chaplain, when he remembers that France has decreased while Italy has increased, when he recollects that a daughter of his reigns in Lisbon and that a son of his reigns in Madrid, may he not pass through his agitated mind dreams of founding a new empire of Charlemagne? (Loud cries of "No, no.") Why not? Know you not that in Italy there exists a Pontificial and Cæsarian tradition never to renounce the empire of the world? Who would have thought that an obscure Corsican, an officer of artillery, an Italian plebeian, the son of Madame Letitia, would have had as tributaries almost all the kings and as courtesans almost all the nations, and would have founded an empire greater than that of Charlemagne? Who would have thought that the feudals of the Teutonic order would have been able almost to destroy Austria and to crown themselves with the diadem of the sacred German empire?

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The question of Rome can only be solved by a radical separation between Church and State. But the Church and the State can only be separated in a political and social form more ample than the monarchy. When our friends record the sublime sites of Rome, when our thought passes over its mounts of ruins, upon the which seem stretched the ideas which have infiltrated themselves in all codes and in all civilization; when we look at its streets of crumbling and of broken sepulchres; when we see rising above the Pantheon of all gods, and above the forum of all men, and above the capital which was the brain of mankind, whence sprung the first compact of civil liberty, and the democracy which had to fill the world—the dome of St. Peter, lost among the clouds, with the virgins of Rafael which sanctified the ancient Greek beauty, the —— of Michael Angelo, which are imperishable trialogue of the Bible, the Gospel and the classic poetry; when we observe that over some monuments there linger the spirits of the Consuls, of the Senate, of the Tribune; while over others there linger those of the martyrs and apostles—the whole forming a city without rival in the earth, without example in history, and we are persuaded that whatever there is of grandeur and immortality in its heaps of ashes, in the reverberations of the infinite orations which mount to the heavens, in its political and religious records, now that the cis-Alpine Gaul is expelled, asks that radical separation of the temporal from the spiritual, of the Church from the State, which is only possible and practicable in the breast of that form of government to which Rome owes its eternal glory and prestige—in the breast of the republic!

Castelar then proceeded to the second part of his speech—namely, a review of the proposed message of the Congress to the Crown. He thought it very hard that he should not be allowed to discuss the personality of the King. It seemed as if he was like God, to be admitted, but not discussed; to be believed in, but not reasoned over.

ORIGINAL MONARCHY.

Monarchy had at first something divine and supernatural in it. Mystery engendered it. The heavens possessed it. Its first founders were confounded with the gods. Its first achievements were the theme of epics and of fables. The priests were the vanguard of its army. The temple was an integral part of its palace. The bones of the martyrs of the law and of the country formed the base of its throne. The inspirations of the artists of faith formed the emeralds of its crown. It wore a mantle woven with the fibres of the national life. It held a sceptre which represented the rays of victory, and its brow was anointed with the sacred oil, like the cosmetic material of infinite space. The people received it as the Nuncio of God, and obeyed it as the testaments of the dead are obeyed by the living—indisputably, inviolably, sacredly. They believed in it for faith, they obeyed it for faith, they sustained it for faith.

But how precisely the reverse is it now-a-days with the poor "democratic kings." They are born rickety under the scalpel of criticism, and they die without glory, without honor, at the foot of the barricades.

What was it the Spaniards said in reality to the King they sought? It was this: "King of the Spanish nation! Know that we will discuss thee continually, all thy subjects will discuss thee constantly. Know that every newspaper has a right to examine thy origin and thy titles, and to propose—first in public meetings, and then in the electoral colleges—that thy reign may cease, thy origin be denied, and thy claims be broken. Know that above thy person and thy dynasty is the sovereignty of the nation, in which reside essentially all the powers and from which they all emanate. Consequently they are not the representative of the ancient faith and the ancient traditions. Thou art not the authority delegated by God. Thou art nothing, either above or beyond I will not say society or the nation, but even the oscillations of the majority of the Chamber. Universal suffrage will ever remind thee that thy dynasty will not be stable in Spain, but that thou must leave thy throne the day in which it is asked of thee by the true sovereign—namely, the people."

In a tone semi-jocose, semi-serious, the orator proceeded to detail the various efforts made to induce somebody to take the crown on the foregoing terms until it was accepted by Amadeus, Duke of Aosta.

ENGLAND AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

He thought England had a great deal to do with the acceptance of the House of Savoy.

At last the House of Savoy accepted the present of the Spanish crown, which it refused when offered to its Prince Tomas, Duke of Genoa; for Napoleon was then on the throne of France, and Napoleon never would have consented that two princes of the same house should reign—one in the Alps and the other in the Pyrenees. But the policy of Great Britain, which wishes always to have the maritime nations under her tutelage; whose flag waves in Malta to watch Italy and Greece; in Gibraltar to watch Spain and France; which has its protection manifest in Lisbon to watch the mouth of the Tagus, and its protection manifest in Brussels to watch the mouth of the Scheldt—this Britannic policy smoothed over the difficulties your solution might have excited. I admire much the British nation. But I declare

THEY NEVER CAN BE OUR ALLIES WHILE THEY POSSESS GIBRALTAR.

The war offered to the altar of a Hohenzollern was avoided by a Savoyard. The Cortes were convoked, suspended and convoked again, according as they believed or doubted the probabilities of the candidature. In spite of the precautions taken to impede all discussion, the King was discussed, dissected by the scalping-knife of criticism, so fatal to the prestige of permanent and durable institutions. The grand and real kings, who sleep in the granite of the pyramids or in the granite of the Escurial, ancient, like the soil of the nations among which they lived, and respected like their gods, those who mingled the genealogy of the legendary heroes and the semi-gods, those who inspired the great poems, from the Iliad to the Romancero, inspired the pencil of Rubens and of Velasquez, forged the swords of Bayard and of Gonzalez de Cordova, and merited note from Shakspeare, Calderon and Racine—kings like those, whose immortal crowns were founded as by creative fire in the entrails of the planet, eternal symbols and representatives of everything that a monarchy can signify on earth—indisputable authority, uninterrupted tradition, immovable stability, religious unity, prestige above, obedience and silence below—cannot understand what you now call kings, and how it is that you believe those to be kings who, instead of being created from faith, abnegation, loyalty and monarchical virtues, have been created from doubt, from criticism, from free examination, from the national sovereignty, from democracy, and who owe their crowns to 191 plebeians, who, instead of carrying in their hands the holy oil divine, carried on them the marks of the powder they burnt in their rebellions, and offered for all the support of the new throne the bloody timbers of the barricades of the people.

Nobody can forget in Spain the celebrated session of the 16th of November last—the people excited; their minds unquiet; thousands of menaces in the air; the entire garrison under arms; the artillery at the gate of Alcala and in the Retiro; the cellars of this palace and its attic peopled with police; questions the most audacious asked from all the benches and answered now amid anger, now amid laughter, now amid applause; the scrutiny in which our fate was decided by 191 deputies; the profound, irreconcilable divisions among the monarchical parties and the threatening tenacity of the republicans; the results proclaimed amid sepulchral silence, without one single cheer, one single cry of enthusiasm. Then came the end—the rules violated by a polemic speech from the President, in which, to satisfy the religious, he looked the Catholicism of Vergara, to silence the republicans he looked universal suffrage and the popular vote at the very moment it was being insulted by the denial of a plebiscite, and to raise the enthusiasm of all he evoked domestic virtues on the part of Amadeus of Savoy, which I recognize, but which cannot be exceptional titles to aspire to the first post among the Spanish people.

Castelar then sketched the voyage of the Commission of the Cortes to Italy, their doings there, their return, the arrival of the King, &c., in masterly and eloquent language, and then renewed his attacks again and again on the King and Government. He disapproved of the latter as being one of what is called conciliation; that is to say, composed of unionists, progressists and democrats—the three political parties who make up what is at present the "majority" of the Chamber. He said that he and his friends would wage eternal warfare against such a Ministry, though to one composed of radicals—that is to say, progressists and democrats—they would be disposed to be tolerant and even benevolent. General Serrano caught at the straw and asked the orator to say what he meant, for he would try to form such a Ministry if the republicans would lend it support. Castelar's answer is best given in his own words.

CASTELAR'S ANSWER TO GEN. SERRANO.

A duty of courtesy and patriotism obliges me to answer the question put to me by the President of the Council of Ministers. What I said respecting the Ministry I repeat, and my companions agree in my words. I cannot renounce my ideal, which is the republic. I believe my party a constitutional party within the present institutions. When I preach the republic—when I carry it to the electoral colleges or bring it to the Assembly—I represent a legal, constitutional aspiration. This is the difference between the narrow regimen we have broken and the simple regimen we have established. Well, gentlemen, this ideal I will never renounce. We will not support unconditionally any government which is not composed of our own companions, such as Senors Oreuse, Gigueros, Pi Margall, &c. We can enter into no compromises with any majority. A ministry of conciliation we would judge in the act, condemn and oppose. The tree is known by its fruits, and its fruits we are eating now. We will be the implacable enemies of such a Ministry. But if there should come a radical Ministry—as that approaches most to the left—we would receive it in expectant and every benevolent attitude.

TOUCHING BANGLES.

Katy, do you think it's wrong,
When she can but know it,
That she has a pretty foot,
For a girl to show it?

I declare I think it is
Quite a Christian duty,
To rejoice the heart of man
With a thing of beauty.

And there's not a nicer thing,
Neater, smaller, straighter,
Than my foot in "number one"
Satin, buttoned gaiter.

So you can consider, Kate,
What a state of pleasure,
Pa has placed my spirit in,
With my precious treasure.

Dear old pa, he fumed at first,
Swore and "who'd a thought it!
Lou, you'll be a laughing stock!"
Then he went and bought it!

Bought my beautiful, my pet,
Melody of jangles,
Gold and jewels—oh! my best,
Beatific bangles!

I was bothered half to death,
Half disposed to throw them
In the river, till I found
The style best to show them.

Kate, I tried them every way
Woman's wit could dash on:
Full dress, undress, no dress, dear,
In the Black Crook fashion.

And I'll give you the result
Of my close inspection,
To advance my sex's rights
In the right direction.

White silk stockings are the thing,
Not a crease or crankle;
Clocked with scarlet open work,
Just above the ankle.

Where it all begins to slope
Upward to the garter,
Clasp the bangle's golden band!
"Man is made a martyr."

Slippers low, of course, my love;
Satin's the ample test
Finish. Language has no words
To describe this sweetest.

Dearest, darlingest, divine,
Beauteous, bangle-blessing!
Uncle Grumble calls it the
"Extremity of dressing!"

All old fogies have a fling
At our fashion florid,
Dick drawls out: "Suggestive; quite!"
Meaning something horrid.

Samuel speaks of "sounding brass,"
And a "Scarlet Woman."
When he knows I'm lily white;
Isn't he inhuman?

And old Major Paddington
Swears that he supposes
We'll soon kick them from our feet,
Up upon our noses.

But we won't—unless we choose—
For we want those features
To turn up, as well they may,
At the odious creatures

Who oppose our pretty whim
With their sneers and prangles;
We don't care! All true men bow
At our feet and bangles.

[The Capital.

☞ In illustrating the fruits of advertising an exchange says: "A family in Florida lost their little boy, and advertised for him in a daily paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled up out of a swamp and died on the front door-step. In his stomach was found a handful of red hair, some bone buttons, a pair of boot heels, a glass alley, a pair of check pants, and a paper collar. The advertisement did it."

☞ The Anamosa (Ill.) Eureka says: "Mark Ward, a boy about fourteen years of age, has constructed a sewing-machine with a jackknife, from pine boards and wires, that made perfect stitches. We didn't see the model, as he had smashed it and was getting up an 'improvement.'"

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Some Good Things from the Watering Places.

Notes by Correspondents.

JENNIE JUNE AND SAXE AT SARATOGA.

"How about the remark attributed to you by Jennie June, Mr. Saxe, that woman 'possesses neither originality, inventive genius, nor beauty?'" I asked of the gifted author of the 'Golden Calf' to-day.

"I am incapable of such a remark," answered the poet indignantly. "First, because it would have been ungallant to the lady I was talking to—and with her it would have been wholly untrue too, for she *has a wonderful inventive genius*—then because I have a loving wife and three grown daughters at home, as beautiful as the morning."

"What *did* you say?" I asked of Saxe.

"Why, by Jove! the woman did most of the talking herself. Indeed, *she herself said those very words;* and because I didn't get up an issue and deny them, she put them down in big capitals and attributes them to me! As soon as I was presented to her that day, I put on my moral and intellectual fine clothes, for I knew she was 'on the interview,' and by Jove! I thought I'd see for once how nice I could talk. So, when she asked me what I thought of women, I said, 'Women do many things in a very clever manner, but they have never succeeded as great inventors (this, by Jove! I take back now!), but, taken altogether, I think I see more men who please me than women.'

"'*So do I*,' said Jennie, her eyes sparkling.

"'But Humboldt's theory,'" said Mr. Saxe, "and, in fact, almost every philosopher says the same, 'is that the male sex is the most perfect in all the animal kingdom—see the horse, the lion, the panther, the zebra—and there is no reason why nature should depart from her habitual economy in the promotion of the human species.'

"'I think Humboldt is very right,'" said Jennie.

"'Well, I don't accept him altogether,'" said Mr. Saxe. "'Man may have all the excellencies of *physique*, but *we know woman possesses moral attributes superior to ourselves*.'"

En passant, Mr. Saxe handed me his little personal denial, which appeared in Charley Smith's Albany Evening Journal last night:

Apropos of the ladies, you must permit me to make a "personal explanation" over my initials, in flat contradiction of an interviewing correspondent of the New York World, writing from Saratoga, who says that the present writer declared, in conversation, that "women have no merit whatever," &c., &c., which derogatory remarks were never uttered by me—nor indeed by any man whose pride in his mother, his wife, and his daughters is as sincere and hearty as that of J. G. S.

PLASTERED THE WRONG MAN.

I heard, writes a Newport correspondent, such an excellent story, and know it to be a fact. I must relate it. A gentleman and wife, on a traveling tour, stopped at a hotel. The gentleman was an invalid, jaunting for health, and was subject to severe attacks of spasms in his chest, which nothing would relieve but a blister, or, in the absence of that, a good hot mustard plaster. They reached the strange hotel late in the day, and in the night Mr. —— was taken very ill. His wife was unable to find any remedies in her traps, but remembering to have seen the castor containing the mustard on the sideboard in the dining-hall, and, being reluctant to arouse the servants, she flew down with a light and made a plaster as quickly as possible. Now the room she occupied was at the head of the stairs, on the right hand coming up, but there was one precisely similar to it on the left side. Just as she reached the head of the staircase her light went out, but, wishing to bring relief to the sufferer as quickly as possible, she went into her room on the right, as she supposed, and flying up to the occupant of the bed—her husband, of course—slapped the plaster on his chest. Just as it touched the individual in question, what was her fright and horror at being assailed with a strong expletive, and at discovering she had turned to the left instead of the right, and entered the wrong apartment. The hurry with which she entered was not quite equal to that with which she retreated, and, on finding her own man and telling him the story, he laughed so outrageously as to get cured without any plaster at all. So mortified was the lady, however, that she insisted on leaving the hotel the next morning at an hour sufficiently early to avoid meeting the victim of her mistake.

THE COLD SNAP AT LONG BRANCH.

I found a wet blanket stretched over Long Branch. It reached from the west end to the railroad station, as if Neptune or Sagitarius himself had been wallowing in the surf and then hung his bathing-dress on the hotels to dry.

Fancy fashion in a water-proof cloak!

"How long has this been going on?" I inquired of one of the heavy men who plays a tragedian's part in the annual show.

"Heaven alone can tell," said he blowing his rose. "I came down here two weeks ago, and I haven't seen a warm night since I've been here. Listen: do you hear that murmur like a fan away hennery?"

"I do; it's the breathing of old ocean."

"Nonsense: it's the hacking coughs of the women at the Continental. If you haven't got your overcoat and flannels, go back. Fashion and the influenza have struck hands this year, and love lies sniffling."

One of the minor poets, who sends up the names of the young women to a penny paper and writes stanzas on the sea, told me that it had been an "uneventful eventide of equinoctials."

I found it true, minus the poetic exaggeration. Hot as Tophet in the middle of the day when nobody dared venture out for fear of freckles and infidelity to the laws which govern the Branch, but cold as late October at night. The oldest ice-cream manufacturer in the place never saw such a season. One of them was "dam'd if it didn't beat the dogs." Blankets and shawls, and all the jolly yachtmen shivering their timbers in corners without any extra effort.

So, you see, the Branch is under the weather. Don't let the hideous and healthy hotel men deceive you with airy telegrams. I am writing this with the sad roar of Keating's band in one ear and the dismal autumnal wash of the sea in the other. Keating is doing his best to cover up the perfidy of the weather, brave man! and there are Spartan women scudding about on the verandas in muslin dresses; but it's no use disguising the fact, winter has set in, and I hear that Hoey and Grant and the rest of the comfortable cottagers are dancing to-night round a yule log up in the village.

WRITING WOMEN AT LONG BRANCH.

In the top room of every hotel there is ensconced a corresponding female who gossips for a city journal, and ekes out letters by the aid of the register. They all do it in an amateur way, being literary, and they are the worst violators of private rights in the community. These are they who insist that the hotels are full, and who publish Johnson and Brown gratuitously.

Not only Johnson and Brown, but their wives and daughters have been humored in this thing so long that they demand it as a right. "I am the lovely Miss Brown," one of them says with her eyes as she promenades. "I am light green silk, trimmed on the bottom with a flounce of English point a quarter of a yard wide, surmounted by moss fringe and two bias folds the color of the dress, and the observed of all observers; don't you recollect?"

"And I," adds Jones, with the same tacit fluency, leaning against a pillar of the balcony with his thumbs in his vest and looking pompously unconcerned, like a man who had a contract to supply all watering-places with genteel blood and English point, "and I am Jones, John Jones, Esq., who arrived with his beautiful daughters, as you noticed in print. I always arrive with my beautiful daughters. I am always in print. Bah! what do you think I care for English point a quarter of a yard wide? That's nothing. They can have it two yards wide if they want it."

Last night the 'buses brought us about fifty fresh guests, and all the female correspondents rushed into print with the announcement that the hotels were filling up. This morning the 'buses took the fifty all away with their umbrellas: "What a hollow mockery," said I, my voice echoing in a damp hotel office.

A CAPE-MAY JOKE.

A good joke happened to a rich Philadelphian the other day. He prides himself on his shape and other recommendations to female notice. He donned his suit, and stalked gallantly into the surf, intending to show people how it is done. He had not been there long, however, before his keen eyes espied a charming girl struggling all alone in the breakers, and, with the gallantry which distinguishes him, essayed to learn her to swim. She very thankfully accepted the kind offer, and the result was that quite a flirtation ensued. Quoth our Philadelphia friend: "Are you staying at the Stockton, Miss ——?"

"Murphy," with a sly glance upward.

"Miss Murphy—ah! You are stopping at the ——?"

"Stockton; yes, sir."

"Ah! Are your parents with you?"

"No, sir."

"Your brother, possibly?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, I have it; you are here with your friends?"

"No, sir"—a very perceptible smile breaking over her countenance.

"Excuse my seeming impertinence, Miss Murphy, but I am extremely anxious to know in what capacity you are here?"

"I am in the bake-house, sir."

It leaked out, and in the Stockton ledger may be seen charged against our friend of the Quaker City the following items:

Extra dinners	$ 21 00
Wine	105 00

He says if the boys will let him off now he will say no more about it, but this continued conundrum touching the price of bread is assuming a very lively, monotonous aspect.

A CONVERSATION AT LONG BRANCH.

"You are a contemptible puppy, sir; a mean, despicable scoundrel."

"Very likely, if you say so," said the other, knocking the ashes off a cigar he was smoking.

"I have a good notion to break your head, you —— robber."

"Don't get in a passion, my dear friend; you are entirely mistaken."

"You cheated me, and are no better than a thief."

"I am sorry you have so poor an opinion of me, my dear sir."

"If you say two words I'll beat your —— brains out, you infernal rascal."

"Don't do any such thing, because it might be an expensive luxury," said the professional, with a sneer, and walking off at the same time.

☞ A returned missionary from Africa tells the following story: One day a trader chief came to join my church with his two wives—one old and ugly, the other a handsome young negress. "That will never do," I cried; "my religion allows a man but one wife. Choose one for the partner of your joys and sorrows, and make suitable provision for the other." They all went away, looking very crestfallen. A week or two afterward the old chief came back, leading the young and pretty one, both looking very happy. "Me come back," he said; "me all ready now." "That is all right," said I; "and pray how have you disposed of the other wife?" "All right," he said; "me eat her up!"

☞ Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker who lay so near the point of death for so many days in April, has gone to the White Sulphur Springs with his physician, and is rapidly recovering his strength.

HORRIBLE.

Practical Abolition of Stamped Envelopes—Loose Legislation.

It will appear from the following correspondence that the envelope makers have, after all, succeeded in abolishing the stamped envelopes. The first letter is from Attorney General Akerman to the Postmaster General, construing the proviso attached to the appropriation for the service of the Postoffice Department during the ensuing fiscal year. The second is from an eminent New York lawyer and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Chase's administration, construing the construction of the Attorney General:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1871.

Hon. J. A. Creswell, Postmaster General:

Sir—The question submitted in your letter to me of the 27th instant is this: Whether the printing of black lines upon the envelopes furnished for the Postoffice Department is forbidden by the following provision in the act of March 3, 1871, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes:"

"*Provided*, That no envelopes, as furnished by the Government, shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer." (16 U. S. Statutes, p. 571.)

You inform me that the black lines are printed in the ordinary way on a printing press, in the same manner and by substantially the same instrumentality as the "return request." The statute is universal in its prohibition of all printing except the "return request." Printing is the forming of characters or marks on paper or similar material by impression. I am unable to distinguish, in construing this act, between the impression of one sort of mark and the impression of another sort of mark, and, while it is possible that such marks as these in the specimen which you have sent me were not within the special contemplation of Congress, yet I am of the opinion that the universality of the language forbids that any letters, devices, marks or characters should be printed upon the envelopes except the "return request."

This construction is confirmed by the prohibition in the same proviso of lithographing or engraving upon the envelopes, showing that it was the intention of Congress that the envelopes should be perfectly blank with the exception of the "return request."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. AKERMAN, Attorney General.

MR. M. B. FIELD'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1871.

Sir—You have submitted for my consideration a written opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, dated Washington, June 28th, 1871, in response to an inquiry addressed to him by the Postmaster General, whether the printing of black lines upon the envelopes furnished for the Postoffice Department is forbidden by the following proviso in the act of March 3, 1871, entitled, "An Act Making Appropriations for the Service of the Postoffice Department for the Year Ending June 30, 1872, and for Other Purposes," viz.: "Provided, that no envelopes as furnished by the Government shall contain any lithographing, engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer." The Attorney General decides that the printing of such black lines is thereby forbidden. He says: "I am of the opinion that the universality of the language forbids that any letters, devices, marks or characters shall be printed upon the envelopes except the 'return request.' This construction is confirmed by the prohibition, in the same proviso, of lithographing or engraving upon the envelopes, showing that it was the intention of Congress that the envelopes should be perfectly blank, with the exception of the request."

You ask me whether, in my view, the foregoing decision does not abolish the stamp and water marks, "P. O. D." (meaning the Postoffice Department) contained in the postal envelopes as well as the black lines contained in a portion of them, and I am constrained to answer that it does. At the same time I feel it my duty to state that I entirely dissent from the Attorney General's construction of the proviso. Unwilling to hazard the expression of my individual opinions in the premises without consultation with others, I have conferred with some of the ablest members of our bar, and have been by them confirmed in my views. The Attorney General, in his opinion, gives his own definition of printing as follows: "The forming of characters or marks on paper or similar material by impressions." Webster's definition of the noun printing is, "The act, art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material; the business of a printer; typography." The Attorney General relies upon the universality of the language in the proviso as prohibiting the impression on the reverse side of the envelope of black lines intended to facilitate the writing of the address or superscription upon the face thereof. Adopting his definition of printing as applicable to the construction of this statute, it requires no argument to show that the stamp and the water marks contained in the envelope are prohibited equally with the black lines. The only reply that can possibly be made to this is that the proviso should be so construed as to harmonize with the expressed intention or entitling of the clause of the appropriation to which it applies, which is "for stamped envelopes and postage stamps." The only construction which would harmonize the entitling and the proviso would be that which should attach to the word "stamped" some other meaning not included in the comprehensive definition of "printing" adopted by the Attorney General. Otherwise the word "stamped" in the entitling should limit and control the word "printing" in the proviso.

Very respectfully,
M. B. FIELD.

THE BALTIMORE SENSATION.

A Letter from Mrs. Edward Wharton.

[From the Washington Star.]

The following letter has been received by Mr. John Purdy, of this city, from Mrs. Edward Wharton, sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry Wharton, now in jail in Baltimore on a charge of poisoning:

NORTH CONWAY.

My Dear Mr. Purdy: Having seen an extract from the Washington Star that you had spoken kindly of my dear husband and child, I thought I would write to you, and let you know my opinion. When my dear husband and child died, I did not know what was the reason of their death, but after my child's funeral, only a week, I believe, I was taken suddenly ill, and at one time was thought to be dying. I told the doctor I was poisoned the day I was taken sick, and then I suspected that she had poisoned my husband and child also, and told my brother and all of my husband's family also, when it occurred, nearly four years ago, but they thought my mind was affected, and told me not to say so; that she might prosecute me, and I could not prove it; but I have never spoken to her since I was brought from her house, and have never had but one opinion, that she poisoned them and killed them, and I barely escaped with my life. My daughter never had but one hemorrhage in her life, and that Dr. May can testify to, and did not die of consumption, but vomited her life away; and although I feared she might break a blood vessel in vomiting, she did not, but being weakened by distress she died, and I just escaped. Please mention this to the editor of the Star, and have it published, for I am in great distress. I write this letter in my bed, for I am too weak, from being so distressed, to sit up. Mrs. H. Wharton owed my husband two thousand five hundred dollars, which we with difficulty got after his death. I am now at North Conway, at the Sunset Pavilion, New Hampshire. Please tell what I have told you; for I have never had but one opinion, and that was that Mrs. Henry Wharton poisoned and killed my husband and daughter, and tried to kill me, and I said so at the time, nearly four years ago; and it was not the first time she tried to poison my daughter, either, as I saw mentioned this morning in a Boston paper about a vial of brandy that we sent to my brother to Philadelphia, to have analyzed; only it was whisky that was sent. It is all true, and occurred almost one year before they were killed by that woman. My kind regards to Mrs. Purdy. Believe me, truly,

(Signed) J. G. WHARTON.

Mrs. Wharton's Remarkable Nerve—Her Daughter Still Sharing Her Imprisonment.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

Mrs. E. G. Wharton, now confined in the Baltimore city jail on the charge of poisoning Gen. Ketchum and attempting to poison Mr. Eugene Van Ness, evinces a degree of self-control that is truly surprising. She converses very freely upon the subject of the alleged murder, and in every instance when the matter is alluded to protests her entire innocence. She appeared perfectly calm and collected yesterday after reading the charges made against her by her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. G. Wharton, who accuses her of having poisoned both Mr. J. G. Wharton and his child. The accused pronounces the charges false in every particular, and complains that she is the victim of the most unfortunate circumstantial evidence. She speaks with the greatest confidence of the ability of her lawyers to prove her innocence, and the only time that she has ever evinced any extraordinary emotion was when it was hinted that a plea of insanity would be entered in her case. Her beautiful daughter, Miss Nellie Wharton, remains constantly in attendance upon her mother. The wan, pale cheeks of the young lady testify to her agonized grief, yet Miss Wharton continues to bear up nobly, though her delicate constitution will, it is feared, succumb to the sorrow she experiences. Frequent ineffectual attempts have been made to induce her to leave the prison. The case comes up for trial before Judge Robert Gilmor, at the September term of the Criminal Court.

Eating Human Flesh.

It has been asserted that no such custom as the eating of human flesh by human beings has ever been proved to exist in any part of the world. Cannibalism, it is said, is practiced as a religious rite, and not to satisfy the demands of hunger or to satiate a morbid appetite. We have now a story of this abomination in Patagonia. Capt. Barnes of the British brigantine Propontis, in passing through the Straits of Magellan, landed with three men for the purpose of cutting wood. As none of the party returned after two days had elapsed, another boat was sent to the shore, where the lifeless body of the master was found, with both legs cut off. The Indians making their appearance in large numbers, the party was obliged to retreat, leaving the body behind. The ship Charybdis, afterward passing the straits, took a Fuegian prisoner, who stated that Capt. Barnes and his men were slaughtered by the natives, that a part of the body of the captain was eaten, and the corpses of the others thrown into the sea; the plea being that the Fuegians had been first attacked. This would seem to confirm the opinion that cannibalism is practiced for the sake of some kind of mystical revenge, for if food only had been wanted the bodies of the sailors would not have been thrown away. Indeed, there have been instances in Corsica of this man-eating—the heart of the victim of a vendetta being torn out and bitten by his enemy.

Startling from England.

[World London Letter.]

There is a strong probability that about the time this reaches you you will receive by telegraph some startling information concerning the visit which is to be made toward the end of this month by the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. I can at present only say that I have received hints to the effect that this visit, if paid, may be attended by tragical occurrences, and that the government here has been warned of certain dangers that may assail the royal visitors. At present, however, the understanding is that the visit is to be made, but that precautions will be taken to insure the safety of the Prince and his amiable spouse.

I knew too well that the shocking news which I sent you the other day concerning the presence of Archbishop Manning at the Royal Garden party, and his hobnobbing with the Queen, would have a sequel. Such flirtations with the representative of the man of sin are not meaningless. The John Bull of to-day has information that it is in contemplation to propose to her Majesty to accept Archbishop Manning as a privy councillor. Such a thing has not been heard of since the days of Cardinal Poole.

A LAME CONCLUSION.

I was on my way home from a "Monday pop" or a Saturday afternoon concert, when my heart was dissolved, and my footsteps were arrested by the sight of a female in distress. She was young, she was attractive in face and figure, and she stood irresolute in Portland-place crying.

If I had had time for reflection, I should certainly have passed on, without taking any notice, for to speak to a young lady without an introduction is a very rash act. To be convicted of doing such a thing, before a London magistrate, would stain one's character very considerably, and there is no knowing what course hysteria might dictate, and an active policeman adopt; it is impossible to be too cautious. But I did not take time to reflect; I acted on the impulse of the moment, and inquired, raising my hat, if I could be of any assistance.

"Oh!" cried the young lady, "I have lost my aunt."

"Tut, tut!" I murmured, sympathetically.

"She was to have met me at Regent circus, and the omnibus man was told to put me down on the right-hand side, where she said that she would be," continued the young lady. "I waited for nearly two hours, and then I—I got frightened, and came up here where it is quieter."

"And do you not know where your aunt lives?"

"Somewhere in a place called Clapham, not in London. She was coming up expressly to meet me, and said in her letter that she had so often met my cousins in the same place, by the half-past three o'clock omnibus, that we could not possibly miss."

"May I ask where you have come from?" I inquired.

"Calcutta!" replied she.

"Good gracious!" said I, for I had been on the point of recommending her return. "It was a long omnibus ride not to mention geographical difficulties.

"Oh, how stupid!" she added presently. "Of course you mean to-day. I have come from Acton to-day. I went there from Southampton, and have staid a week."

"Had you not better go back to Acton?"

"I should have done so already, if my friends had been still there, but they were to go away an hour after I started."

Now, for fear you should deem this damsel over-confiding, I must be egotistical, and draw my portrait. Know then, that I am classically musical, and the fact of my savage breast having been soothed is written on my features. I wear my hair longer than is the fashion nowadays, and keep it well brushed off my interesting brow; spectacles lend an air of respectable sedateness to my face. I dress soberly, and generally carry a roll of music in my hand, because doing so once caused me to be pointed out as a celebrated composer.

And then the young lady was so very young—almost a child—and so very ingenuous and inexperienced. She trusted me by instinct, which is not a bad guide—sometimes.

"And have you no idea where your aunt intended to take you to when you met?" I asked presently.

"O yes!" she replied, "to the railway station."

"Which?"

"Are there more than one?"

"Several. Do you know where the train was to go to?"

"Yes, to Dublin; and from Dublin we were going to Wicklow, where papa's regiment is."

Here was a sudden clearing up of difficulties. I pointed out that she would probably find her aunt waiting for her at Euston square, or that, at any rate, her best plan was to take the Irish mail at a quarter past seven. She had plenty of time, as it was not more than six o'clock.

Directly she began to see daylight through her troubles the damsel cheered up and told me that her luggage had been sent on to the railway-station by carrier. Could I tell her how she was to get it?

She looked up at me as she spoke with such big, round, innocent, trustful eyes that I quite forgot all about the proprieties, called a cab, told the man to drive to Euston square, put the girl in and followed. You may blame me as much as you please; I am certain that I was right, the position was a very exceptional one. It is quite beside the mark to ask me whether I should have taken as much trouble if the child had been plain and uninteresting, for under those circumstances she would not have had the same need of protection. Still, I confess that I felt extremely hot and uncomfortable, and did not dare let the conversation flag for a moment, lest she should suddenly be seized with a panic, or a sense of awkwardness. However, it seemed to occur to her that she did not know my name or character, and she chatted on quite easily and pleasantly about herself and her belongings. I did not catch all she said, for the four-wheeler nearly dislocated one's limbs, and sentences were quite disjointed; but from what I gathered it seemed that her father was a major in an infantry regiment; and her mother was with him at Wicklow; that she had four brothers and three sisters, all very much younger than herself; that she alone had been with her parents in India; that these last had gone to the regimental headquarters to arrange for the accommodation of so large a family; and that there was to be a general meeting now all was ready. At this point we reached the station.

I was then very glad I had come, for everything was as strange and bewildering to her as you might suppose it would be to one who had imagined London had but a single railway terminus. I found her luggage, and saw it duly labeled; I helped her to search for her aunt, and made inquiries for that lady of all the available officials, but without result. Then I persuaded my charge to take some refreshments, and by that time the ticket windows were opened.

"O dear!" she cried, turning dreadfully pale, "I never thought of that; I have no money."

Now it happened, for a wonder, that there was a crisp, new five-pound note in my pocket-book. What could I do but enlist in the cause?

"Oh, thank you. What should I have done but for your great kindness?" she said, when the guard had banged the carriage door to "Please, where is papa to send the five pounds?"

I gave her my card; she held out her hand to be shaken; there was a shrill whistle, a puffing, a roar, and of the two human beings which had been caught for a moment in an eddy of life's stream, one was swept away again by the current, while the other—well, the other found he was late for dinner, and determined to have a cut out of the joint at his club, and then turn into the pit of some theater at half-price.

I walked back to the west-end, and, passing the top of the Haymarket, my attention was arrested by certain words which I heard at the entrance of the coach office stationed there.

"You are the man who came up with the three o'clock bus from Acton, and to whom I spoke about that young lady?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, you have been there and returned since?"

"Yes, ma'am; and I made inquiries, as you told me. They've all left for Roseville cottage, and the servant in charge said a young lady did come up by our 'bus."

"And yet you did not observe her?"

"Well, ma'am, we did not take up at the door, you see, and as there were several young ladies got in and out, I could not pick her exactly."

"But if she came by the three o'clock omnibus, how was it I did not find her in it when it arrived?"

"Can't say, I'm sure, ma'am."

"Was the young lady going by the Irish mail?" I asked, pushing up to the elderly lady, who seemed to be in a state of great distress.

"Yes, sir; O yes!" and she turned to me eagerly.

"Then I think I can tell you how you missed her," said I. "You told her to meet you at Regent Circus, did you not? Well, she got out at the other Regent Circus, by Oxford street, while you waited for her at this. But do not be alarmed; I saw her off by the mail myself."

As I suspected, this was the aunt who had made the identical blunder suggested; and I now had a second distressed female on my hands, not so interesting as the other, and coming at a most inconvenient season. The last joint would be cut of the room if I delayed long; so I gave her as concise an account of what had happened as possible, pleaded business of the utmost importance, which I really felt dinner to be, and hurried away like a cat from a schoolboy.

In a few days I received a letter from Major Duckling acknowledging my kindness to his daughter, hoping to have the pleasure of thanking me in person some day, and inclosing the five pounds he owed me. I wrote back, saying that the money had come safely; that it had been an honor and a bliss to be of use to Miss Duckling, and that I would certainly look in if I happened to be passing.

A year afterward some house property was left me at Cobbleston, and I had to go and look after it. If you happen to think of paying a visit to that spot, take my advice and don't. This sounds disinterested; but the fact is that I have found a lunatic to purchase those four desolate tenements, and I am free to confess that they are situated in a British Sahara. There are about twenty houses altogether in the place, built in a single row, with a very good road in front. Beyond the road is a shingle, and beyond the shingle is a sea, which has retired as far as it could from the place, leaving miles of margin. Shingle, indeed, is the prevailing characteristic of Cobbleston. There are no cliffs or rocks; to right, to left, in in front there is nothing but shingle, wearying the eyes and wearing out the boots. When, after a terribly long tramp, every step of which threatens dislocation of the ankles, you at last get to the sad sea waves, you find them repeating nothing but "Sh-sh-shingle!"

This barren desolation makes the place admirably adapted for rifle practice, which is, perhaps, the reason why a depot battalion is stationed in isolated barracks in the neighborhood. The recruits are kept out of mischief, and they are taught to shoot. You may see squads of them plunging about in the shifty soil at "judging distance" drill; and if the Horse Guards or the war office, or whoever's business it is, does not provide them with plenty of boots free of charge, all I can say is, it's a crying shame. But surely the visitor can walk inland, and so reach the downs? He can; the farmers have a fashion of using fish manure in these parts, but if he likes that sort of odor, the custom will not annoy him. Personally, I very much prefer asafœtida. The visitor, then, with a delicate nose, corns, and a constitution requiring exercise, would be wise in keeping to the road. If he turned to the left; and walked straight on, he would come, at the end of a couple of miles, to a martello tower; and then, two miles again further on, to Portadle, where is a small harbor with occasional yachts in it, a good hotel, a billiard-room—in a word, civilization. If he turned to the right, ten minutes' walk would bring him to the barracks.

It was on the second day of my arrival that I made this last discovery, and, as I stood gazing with awe upon the barrack entrance, thinking how very much it resembled a prison, and wondering what the sentry, who stood inside, looking prickly, would do to me if I attempted to enter, the soldier thus contemplated became suddenly rigid, his murderous-looking weapon flew up to his shoulder, and he made a sort of military point. Then, in a sudden, snatchy, galvanized way, he gave his gun a slap, and held it in front of him; and this, a tall, elderly man in spurs, striped trowsers, and frock-coat festooned with broad shoe-strings, seemed to take as a personal compliment, for he touched his forage-cap, an absurd little ornament, which did not quite cover the bald patch on the top.

A young lady accompanied the elderly officer, and a young man accompanied the young lady. The youth must have been very fond, for he was got up as if for Ascot; and his shining hat, delicate boots, lavender gloves, and button-hole flower, looked very incongruous in that lonely spot. But the peacock spreads its dazzling tail just as readily in the depths of the lonely forest as on the lordly terrace; and he is right. I do not suppose that an Adonis wants to fascinate more than one at a time with his apparel; and if that one is present, what does the absence of the twenty thousand others matter?

When the trio emerged from the barrack square the young lady stopped short, looked hard at me, bowed, and then spoke eagerly to the old gentleman in uniform, who at once advanced toward me and held out his hand.

"My daughter tells me that you are Mr. Tweedle, who so kindly came to her assistance when she was lost in London," said he, and was very civil. So was Miss Duckling. The young fellow to whom I was introduced tried to follow suit, but failed. It was easy to see that he hated me. He was but an ingenuous ensign, and had not yet learned how to conceal his feelings. The cause of his enmity, I need hardly say, was the cordiality of the young lady's manner toward myself.

"So you have left Ireland," I unnecessarily observed.

"Yes; papa got his step, and was put in command of this depot."

"By the by, colonel," said I, "what is a depot? Stores, shades, and depots have been mysteries to me from my youth." The solidity of my ignorance excited a smile upon the face of the ensign, but the old soldier sought to enlighten me.

"A depot? Well, you know—several regiments have their depots at it."

"I see," I falsely asserted.

We had a pleasant walk to some new butts which were being set up; and on our return the colonel and his daughter both declared that I must come and see Mrs. Duckling. So I passed through the barrack gates with the rest, feeling taller when the sentry presented arms. The colonel took the ensign's arm, and spoke to him aside; the poor youth nodded, and presently afterward asked me to dine at the mess that evening. I am sure, from the forced character of his smile, that he felt feeding me to be pushing Christianity too far.

Then he had to bow himself off, leaving me to enter the home of the beautiful Emma. Neither the beautiful Emma nor her mamma could have been good housewives, for the quarters of the chief where in a terrible mess, and his little ones, who came swarming over us, were a little contrast to the clean, tidy offspring of the non-commissioned officers that I had noticed playing about. As for the youngest Duckling, a tot that pottered about, dragging a fresh herring tied to a bit of string after it, as a toy, he was so sticky that I am convinced a fly alighting on him would have been limed.

The furniture was scanty and common, and no attempt had been made to set things off. We found Mrs. Duckling lying on a sofa reading a novel. She had been a handsome woman in her time, there could be no doubt of that, and she had the best part of beauty, a kind, feminine, good-tempered expression left. She greeted me with much cordiality, and evidently thought a great deal of my having paid her daughter's fare. "Civility I have met with myself, over and over again," said she, "but five pounds from an utter stranger—never!"

I liked her, she was so thoroughly unaffected; they were poor, but she seemed to think that rather a joke than otherwise.

"I will not ask you to dinner," said she; "we dine early, because of the children. If you are hungry at any time about 1 o'clock, and can eat cold meat and rice-pudding, we shall be glad to see you; but do not expect to be asked. When the colonel cannot stand our fare any longer, he goes to the mess."

It is very pleasant to be made much of, and the Ducklings were so agreeable that I stopped at Cobbleston a few days longer than was strictly necessary. I must confess that I took a mischievous pleasure in exciting the wrath of the ensign, and this appeared to be shared by the fair Emma. At least, she certainly acted in a manner which was likely to pique him, paid more attention to what I said when we were together, and seemed to prefer walking with me; but I cannot put into words the many little perceptible, though undefinable, shades of conduct which were calculated to depress him and encourage me. I was glad not to be forced upon the poor youth as a nominal,—I say nominal, because, doubtless, I really dined at the colonel's expense,—as a nominal guest again. On the second day I was made an honorary member of the mess,—a graceful act, for it is really difficult to get a dinner at Cobbleston. At the end of a week, however, I was forced to go, and when I announced the fact to the Ducklings, they were so dumb founded that it was more than flattering—it was touching.

The time was just after morning parade, and the family party was complete. The colonel was writing an official letter to squash a court-martial, telling the members they must find something to say more in accordance with his own private opinion; Mrs. Duckling was reposing on the sofa, rumpling the hair of one of her littleones, who sat on the floor beside her; Emma was winding wool; and the ensign, who had not changed his uniform, sat bolt upright in front of her, holding the skein, his legs under his chair, his eyes looking unutterable things at his charmer who was opposite, and to close. Her hand touched his occasionally, and then he positively colored.

"And why must you go?" asked Mrs. Duckling with her voice, and Miss Emma with her eyes. The colonel, too, was arrested, pen in air; the ensign's lips parted.

"Well, the fact is, my fourth child has got a rash, and my wife is rather uneasy," said I.

"Fourth child!"

"Wife!"

"Yes. Did you not know that I was a married man?"

I wonder whether the Ducklings really took me for a bachelor with intentions? I only know that their manner, when I took leave, was not so cordial as it had been; that the ensign drove me over to the station in a brother officer's dog-cart, and that he wrung my hand at parting with such cordiality that his signet-ring nearly drew blood.

WOMEN AND THE PRESS.

Gail Hamilton on Women as Washington Correspondents.

[From the Independent.]

In regard to social laws and individual rights, is the influence of women better than that of men? There are women who are scrupulous and honorable; but is the proportion larger than that of scrupulous and honorable men? The women who do sin, sin with a high hand and a stretched-out arm apparently unattainable by men. But your female correspondent, on the occasion, for instance, of an afternoon reception at the President's, goes to the White House, enters the reception-room, stations herself at the end of the line of hostesses as if she were one of the receiving ladies, and stands there with paper and pencil ready to impale every unhappy fly, who, unlike her prototype, is forced to come slowly flitting by. And the unhappy flies know it, and cannot help it. It is like seeing your scaffold go up, nail by nail, before your chamber window. You could stand decapitation; but the process of preparation is the one straw too much. But a woman cannot be turned out of doors. When you go to an evening party, and see a woman standing in the hall, holding her paper high up against the wall and writing vigorously, in the most conspicuous place and attitude, commanding with her guns all egress and ingress; when you see a woman at a ball bearing down upon you brandishing her note-book, and calling out in tones loud enough to be heard by all the bystanders, "Can't stop to talk now; I'm correspondent of the New Zealand Honeycomb!" when a woman accosts you in a public conveyance, and informs you that she is correspondent of this, that, and the other newspaper, and author of such and such books; when a woman constructs from her position a personal threat, one longs for the good old times when women were secluded and did not know the alphabet, and their husbands were allowed to use "moderate correction." Perhaps when the novelty of appearing in print is worn off, women will cease to brandish their pens in our faces. They will feel that it is ill-bred to obtrude their authorship as it would be to obtrude their income, their wealthy relatives, their past career, or any other facts of their personal history; that not only is this obtrusiveness unnecessary to good work, but it is well-nigh incompatible with it. Certainly there are none to whom it is more offensive than to the better members of their own class. But, while the acclimating process is going on, those who feel that the lack of reticence or magnanimity in one woman is the loss of all women, can but be penetrated with a lively regret and shame, not unmingled with dismay.

So far as the department of Washington correspondence offered woman a field for the display of intellectual acuteness and social wisdom, it had been largely neglected. Women have apparently restrained their ambition to doing deftly and as a regular business the inane work that men did clumsily and incidentally. For the laughter and applause of galleries they have been willing to make the judicious grieve. In dealing with politics, they have attempted well, though circumstances may have prevented a complete success; but, with few exceptions, in dealing with society they have not even attempted well. Dreary catalogues of dress and jewelry, eulogistic of depreciating descriptions of personal appearance, glittering and sounding generalities of wealth and splendor are all that they seem to have aspired to. Given certain reception days, and certain public men and their wives—who in the eyes of these women are equally public—and unlimited command of silk and satin, and you have ample material for a Washington letter. No matter whether the man were at the reception or not. He might have been, and in the letter he is. It is generally safe to presume that the rural districts will never know that everything did not happen precisely as reported. Very seldom occurs such a *contretemps* as last winter, when minute accounts of holiday festivities were brought to grief by the unexpected non-occurrence of the festivities; the interruption of which, however, was so late that the history of their happenings came out all the same as if they had actually happened.

How an Advertisement Works.

The first time a man looks at an advertisement, he does not see it.

The second time, he does not notice it.

The third time, he is dimly conscious of it.

The fourth time, he faintly remembers having seen something of the kind before.

The fifth time, he half reads it.

The sixth time, he turns up his nose at it.

The seventh time, he reads it all through, and says, "Pshaw!"

The eighth time, he ejaculates, "Here's that confounded thing again!"

The ninth time, he wonders if "there is anything in it."

The tenth time, he thinks it might possibly suit some one else's case.

The eleventh time, he thinks he will ask his neighbor if he has tried it, or knows anything about it.

The twelfth time, he wonders how the advertiser can make it pay.

The thirteenth time, he rather thinks it must be a good thing.

The fourteenth time, he happens to think that it is just what he has wanted for a long time.

The fifteenth time, he resolves to try it as soon as he can afford it.

The sixteenth time, he examines the address carefully, and makes a memorandum of it.

The seventeenth time, he feels tantalized to think he is hardly able to afford it.

The eighteenth time, he is painfully reminded how much he needs that particularly excellent article.

The nineteenth time, he counts his money to see how much he would have left if he bought it, and

The twentieth time, he frantically rushes out in a fit of desperation and buys.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

New Method of Painting.—M. Violette, the inventor of a new method of painting, employs a so-called pulverizator (a spray-producing instrument) for applying liquid pigments and dyes to the surface of textile fabrics, paper, &c. The colored liquid is projected in an impalpable spray, and made to fall, to any desired depth, on the objects to be painted or dyed.

Preservation of Meats.—E. Peloure gives, in the Moniteur Scientifique, the following description of his process: The meat or other animal substance, first cut into pieces of convenient size, is placed for some time in an atmosphere of carbonic oxide gas, under pressure. After this treatment the material is dried in a current of dry, cold air, so as to remove all traces of moisture from the substance; it is then treated with an antiseptic solution—either a concentrated brine or a solution of saltpeter or water with pure carbolic acid. Finally it is packed in hermetically-sealed vessels.

Interesting Experiments on Color.—Dr. Clerk Maxwell recently made some striking experiments on light and color at the Royal Institution, London. A mixture of blue and yellow pigments produced a green color. When discs of blue and yellow light were produced on a screen and made to overlap, the combined lights produced not a green color but pure white. In the same manner, by throwing red and green rays upon the screen, the area of the junction gave the impression of a brilliant yellow. Similar colors have been thus combined by American experimenters, but with very different results from those obtained by Mr. Maxwell.

New Coal Mines in India.—The London Mining Journal contains some interesting statistics with reference to the newly-discovered coal mines of Berar, in India. The total area of the coal-fields is more than 1,000 square miles, and the coal is easily accessible. Lately, a vein of coal was struck 77 feet from the surface, and 30 feet of coal was pierced without the bottom of the seam being reached. The area of the field, called the Damuda, is estimated at 140 square miles, and the average thickness of the vein at 40 feet. Valuable beds of iron ore have also been found in the Woon district, containing from 52 to 68 per cent. of iron.

Delicacy of the Spectrum Analytical Method.—Prof. Roscoe, in a recent lecture "On Spectrum Analysis and its Application to the Bessemer Process of Manufacturing Steel," presented the following table, showing that in the spectrum analytical method the delicacy of reaction is something almost beyond belief:

1. *Soda.*—1-3,000,000th of a milligramme or 1-180,000,000th of a grain of soda can be easily detected. Soda is always present in the air. All bodies exposed to the air show the yellow soda line. If a book be dusted near the flame the soda reaction will be seen.

2. *Lithia.*—1-100,000th of a milligramme of lithia or 1-6,000,000th of a grain can be easily detected. Lithium was only known to occur in four minerals. It is now found, by spectrum analysis, to be one of the most widely distributed elements. It exists in almost all rocks, in sea and river, in the ashes of most plants, in milk, in human blood and muscular tissue.

3. *Strontia.*—6-100,000th of a milligramme or 1-1,000,000th of a grain of strontia is easily detected, and has been shown to exist in very many limestones of various geological ages.

4. *Lime.*—6-100,000th of a milligramme or 1-1,000,000th of a grain of lime can be easily detected.

5. *Cæsium.*—This new alkaline metal was discovered by Bunsen in the mineral waters of Baden, Durkheim. Its spectrum consists of two bright blue lines. Thirty tuns of mineral water yielded 100 grains of cæsium.

The Force of Detonating Gaseous Mixtures.—Dr. Berthelot has completed his investigations on the force of gunpowder and other explosive substances by presenting in the Moniteur Scientifique a table of explosive mixtures, consisting of oxygen with various gases and vapors, also the amount of heat and pressure produced by one kilogramme of each mixture. According to this review the maximum effect of each mixture varies only from one to two, and is about equal for the several hydrocarbons and the vapors of ether and benzine; but this effect surpasses that of all solid, as well as of all liquid, explosive compounds. With hydrogen and oxygen, for instance, it is five times greater than that of powder, and two and a half times greater than that of nitro-glycerine. The gaseous mixtures experimented with are supposed to be under atmospheric pressure. The pressure theoretically exerted by them is between twenty and forty-nine atmospheres, each at fifteen pounds pressure to the square inch, and is very greatly different from the pressure exerted by the most of the solid and liquid explosive substances we are acquainted with; a result the very opposite to that which was supposed to be the case by most people until now. In order to obtain a pressure more nearly like that exerted by solid and liquid explosive substances, it would be required to compress the bulk of the explosive gaseous mixtures until their density was nearly that of the explosive solids and liquids. Leaving out of the question for the moment the difficulty of this operation, the result would be liquefaction of most of the hydrocarbonated gases, while the oxygen remained in a gaseous state, and the destruction of the homogeneity of the explosive mixture, and accordingly, also, the possibility of obtaining its instantaneous explosion by a spark.

The Strength of Portland Cement.—Mr. John Grant, in a paper recently read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, described a series of experiments made by him for the purpose of testing the strength of Portland cement, also the different modes of using cement. A sewer constructed of concrete consisting of one-seventh cement to six-sevenths of sand, and lined inside with cement, was regarded by him as the cheapest form of sewer combining strength with soundness. Tables were also given of the strength of 589,271 bushels of Portland cement used during the last five years on various works south of the River Thames, showing an average tensile strain at the end of a week of 806.63 lbs. equal to 358.5 lbs per square inch, being an improvement on that reported five years ago of 89 lbs per square inch. At the end of thirty days 37,300 bushels of the same cement, as ascertained by 1,180 tests, had an average strength of 455 lbs per square inch. Further experience had confirmed the earlier conclusions that the strength of Portland cement increased with its specific gravity, its more perfect pulverization, and its thorough admixture with the minimum quantity of water in forming mortar. Heavy cement, weighing 123 pounds per bushel, took about two years to attain its maximum strength when used pure; but by the admixture of sand or gravel, cement, mortar, or concrete was reduced in strength, and set less rapidly than pure cement. Roman cement, though from its quick setting property very valuable for many purposes, deteriorated after exposure to air before use, about twice as much as Portland cement, if measured by strength. In making cement concrete, it would, from this, seem desirable to spend no more time than was absolutely necessary to effect a thorough admixture of the cement with the sand and gravel.

Exhalation of Plants.—The functions of the leaf are such that during its exposure to sunlight it gives off exhalations both of gas and vapor. It decomposes carbonic acid gas, absorbing the carbon and setting free the other component, oxygen gas; at the same time it concentrates the sap of the plant by carrying off its surplus water through the pores of the leaf in the form of vapor. During active vegetation the quantity of water exhaled by the leaves is very great. Botanists have carefully measured the extent of this exhalation in certain plants. Several experiments of Hales and others may here be noted. A sunflower three and a half feet high, presenting a surface of thirty-nine square feet, exposed to the air and light, was found to perspire at the rate of from twenty to thirty ounces, avoirdupois, during every twelve hours, or about seventeen times more than the amount perspired by an ordinary-sized man during the same time. An apple tree with twelve square feet of foliage was found to perspire nine ounces of water per day, and a vine of about the same surface from five to six ounces. Recent experiments by Dr. MacNab with the laurel cherry prove that its leaves contain about sixty-three per cent of water. Sunlight was found to be more efficient than chloride of lime or sulphuric acid in abstracting water from the leaf. In light of any kind the under surface of the leaf was found to perspire more water than the upper surface. At night the process is arrested, and even in the shade only two per cent. of the water in the leaf passed off per hour in a dry atmosphere, while in a saturated atmosphere exhalation ceased. It seems obvious that this function of the leaf must have great effect in modifying climate. Experiments in India and Africa in planting extensive forests in territory deficient in moisture have shown that within a few years the number of rainy days during the year has increased at least fourfold.

The Millionaires of New York.

Anthony, C. L., age 50, dry goods commission	$1,000,000
Bennett, James G., 75, editor	6,250,000
Bissell, George H., 45, banker	1,500,000
Bixby, John, 75, lawyer	1,100,000
Bereda, Frederick L., 45, Peruvian minister	1,500,000
Brooks, Elijah, 49, clothing dealer	3,000,000
Browning, Wm., 58, clothing dealer	1,200,000
Banker, James H., 55	1,200,000
Clark, James, 30	1,100,000
Chickering, C. F., piano manufacturer	1,300,000
Draper, Fanny, Mrs	1,200,000
Drew, Daniel, 73, banker and broker	37,000,000
Dillon, Sidney, 58, vice-president Railroad Company	2,000,000
French, Richard, 62, hotel keeper	1,250,000
Fydes, Wm. H., 56, retired flour merchant	1,145,000
Ford, John R., 55, retired merchant	2,000,000
Gilsey, Peter, tobacconist	2,000,000
Hart, Henry, 40, retired merchant	1,000,000
Hart, Andrew, 60, retired merchant	2,100,000
Havemeyer, Theo., 32, sugar refiner	2,000,000
Jox, Josiah, 38, corn merchant	1,325,000
Kornechan, G. P., 57, tobacco merchant	2,015,000
Kingsland, Ambrose, 56, retired merchant	1,640,000
Keteltas, Eugene, 65, retired banker	1,500,000
Lee, Wm. H., 51, dry goods merchant	1,150,000
Lennox, James, 70, retired merchant	1,900,000
Morgan, E. D., 59, merchant	1,400,000
Meyer, Sig'd, 40, hoop-skirts	1,100,000
Morgan, Wm.—, retired	1,198,000
Pollion, G. W., 56, retired merchant	1,300,000
Parmly, Elisha, 73, retired merchant	5,300,000
Plumb, Sarah	1,000,000
Potter, Orlander B., 47, lawyer	1,500,000
Roosevelt, Cornelius, retired	13,000,000
Slevin, James, 65 dry goods merchant	1,200,000
Stewart, A. T., 60, dry goods merchant	3,100,000
Stewart, Amelia	1,000,000
Stout, A. V., 58, banker	1,100,000
Sherwood, John H., 35, gentleman	1,300,000
Sage, Russell, 54, merchant	2,000,000
Sniffin, John, 52, builder	1,168,400
Taylor, James B., 54, banker	2,036,000
Thompson, Eliza, Mrs	1,100,000
Van Auken, B. H., 40, broker	1,075,000
Vanderbilt, W. H., 50, President Railroad Company	6,500,000
Van Baren, Michael, 69, gentleman	2,250,000
Wadel, John D., 70, fur merchant	1,100,000
Webb, Wm. H., 52, shipbuilder	1,300,000

Longfellow and His Owner.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal has been "interviewing" Longfellow and his owner, and joins in the popular cry of admiration for the beautiful quadruped. Longfellow, besides being handsome, is also good. He is quiet and even-tempered as a plow-horse, and is taken as much care of as a petted child. Nine men are in attendance upon him, and he is not left alone a minute. The night-watchers at his stable are armed, and there is a general lying-awake-o'-nights for fear that somebody will poison or maim him. No visitor is allowed to touch him, and his food is examined as carefully as a Roman emperor's. According to the correspondent, the owner of the horse is quite as great a curiosity as the animal himself. Mr. Harper sleeps in the stable and never leaves the grounds day or night. He oversees personally the feeding of his horse. He is a small-sized, muscular-looking man, and calls himself sixty-seven, but looks ten years older. He wears the poorest kind of Kentucky clothes, ill-fitting and dirty. Eight thousand acres of bluegrass belong to him, and this fact, together with the actual earnings of Longfellow—$8,000 so far—will render a sale of the gifted animal quite improbable.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The week opened with a firmer feeling than was noticed last Saturday, and has gradually grown firmer, and advanced over the then quotations, and closes quite active at the advance, which is ¼@½c on lugs, and ¾c on leaf. The quality now arriving is an improvement, and the condition of the offerings is decidedly better. The following range of quotations will show the prices paid:

	Light.	Heavy.
Factory lugs	$6 00@ 6 25	$6 00@ 6 50
Planters' com'n lugs	6 25@ 6 50	6 25@ 6 75
Planters' good lugs	6 75@ 7 25	6 75@ 7 25
Common sound leaf	7 50@ 8 00	7 75@ 8 25
Medium sound leaf	8 25@ 9 25	8 50@ 9 50
Good sound leaf	8 50@10 00	9 00@11 00
Medium cutting leaf	9 25@10 50	10 50@13 50
Good to fine cutting l'f	9 50@12 50	....
Choice cutting leaf	15 50@20 00	....
Bright wrappers	20 00@58 00	....

As will be seen from the following table, the sales for the week have been 1,058 hhds, an increase of 96 over last week, for the month of July to date 4,472, and for the current tobacco year 39,070:

Warehouses.	Week.	July.	Year.
Pickett	179	839	9,744
Ninth-street	211	598	5,331
Boone	135	913	6,547
Louisville	217	921	8,013
Farmers'	232	942	6,558
Planters'	84	265	2,858
Kentucky	..	3	35
Total	1,058	4,472	39,070

The sales at five of the warehouses to-day aggregate 123 hhds at prices and of description as per statement below:

The Pickett House sold 32 hhds: 3 hhds Livingston county leaf at $14, 11 25, 8 50; 4 hhds Edmonson county leaf at $8 70, 8 60, 8, 8; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at $8 70; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at $8 70, 7 70; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $6 70; 4 hhds Daviess county lugs at $7 70, 7, 7, 6 75; 5 hhds black fat at $9, 8 90, 8 30, 8, 7 90; 9 hhds Henderson county trash at $6 90, 6 80, 6 20, 6 20, 6, 5 50, 6 20, 6 40, 6 30; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf at $7 60; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $6 60.

The Ninth-street House sold 28 hhds: 3 hhds Butler county lugs at $6 80@7; 5 hhds Butler county leaf at $7 80@9 10; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at $6 70@7; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $7 40@7 70; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs at $6@7; 6 hhds Simpson county leaf at $7 50@10; 3 hhds Ballard county leaf at $8 70@9; 2 hhds Indiana lugs at $6 70 and 4 30.

The Boone House sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $10 75; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at 7 20; 2 hhds Adair county common leaf at 8 20 and 7; 1 hhd Barren county common lugs at 6 80; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at 8 10.

The Louisville House sold 29 hhds: 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $9 20, 9 and 8 90; 2 hhds Ohio county lugs at 6 55 and 6 60; 5 hhds Indiana leaf at 8 90, 8 40, 7 90, 7 50 and 8 20; 1 hhd Henry county (Tenn.) leaf at 9.70; 2 hhds Meade county common leaf at 7 80 and 7 75; 2 hhds Meade county lugs at 6 80 and 6 10; 1 hhd Sumner county (Tenn.) leaf at 7 20; 1 hhd Sumner county (Tenn.) lugs at 6 60; 6 hhds factory trash at 6, 6 10, 6 20, 6 20, 6 30 and 5; 2 hhds Cumberland county leaf at 7 10 and 8 10; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at 8, 7 and 8 40; 1 hhd do lugs at 6 60.

The Farmers' House sold 28 hhds: 2 hhds Owen county medium leaf at $15 50 and 16 75; 3 hhds Owen county good lugs at 10, 10 and 11 75; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at 12; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at 10 50; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at 9 20; 5 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at 8, 8 70, 8 80, 8 60 and 9; 1 hhd Butler county leaf at 8 60; 1 hhd Butler county low leaf at 7 90; 2 hhds Green county low leaf and lugs at 7 and 7 20; 1 hhd Muhlenburg county lugs at 6 60; 5 hhds Butler county lugs at 6 60, 6 70, 6 80, 6 90 and 6 90; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs at 6 60 and 6 70; 1 hhd Green county lugs at 6 80; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at 6 70; 1 hhd factory scraps at 3 65.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 29.—Cotton is in light demand at ⅛@¼c decline; middling uplands 20c. Flour, receipts 13,665 barrels; the market is steady with a moderate demand; $4 70@5 25 for superfine Western and State; $5 50@6 for common to good extra; $5 90@6 40 for good to choice; $6 [illegible]@7 for white wheat Western extra; $5 65@6 50 for extra Ohio; $5 85@9 for St. Louis. Rye flour is in fair demand at $4@5 50. Cornmeal, the market is firm; $3 40@4 for Western and $4 10@4 15 for Brandywine. Whisky is steady but less active at 95c. Wheat, receipts 142,387 bushels; the market is fairly active and steady for spring, and about 1c higher for winter, with a good export and some milling demand; $1 36@1 38 for No 2 spring; $1 30@1 35 for soft do; $1 39@1 41 for No 1 spring; $1 42@1 46 for winter red and amber Western; $1 40@1 47 for new do; $1 40@1 50 for white Western. Rye is dull. Barley is dull. Malt is dull. Corn, receipts 296,034 bushels; the market is more active but prices are 1@2c lower, with a good home trade and speculative demand; 64¼@66c for inferior and common Western mixed; 66@67½c for good to choice, closing at 66@66½c; yellow 70@72c; high mixed, nearly yellow 67½@69c. Oats, receipts 20,150 bushels; the market is rather more steady at 63½@63c for Western, chiefly at 62½c afloat; 66@70c for Ohio. Leather is quiet but firmly held at full prices; South American 26@29c; Oronoco 24¼@25½c. Wool is in moderate request and very firm; extra Ohio 62@62½c; unwashed 38@50c; lambs pulled 55@62c; tubbed 71@73c; California spring clip 37c; do choice 45c. Hay is very firm at $1 15 for shipping and $1 25@1 55 for retail lots. Hops are firmly held at full prices. Coffee is firm; Rio 13½@16c. Sugar is in fair request; Cuba 10@11c. Molasses, prices are nominal. Rice 8@9c. Petroleum, crude 14c and refined 25c. Pork is steady at $13 62@13 75 for new mess; $11@11 75 for prime; $12@13 for new prime mess; mess, seller 8 months from December 1st $13 50; seller January $13 75. Beef is heavy at $10@13 for plain mess; $13@18 for extra mess. Beef hams are dull at 18@25c. Tierce beef is nominal at $20@25 for prime mess and India mess. Cut meats are steady at 11@14½c for hams; 13@16½c for shoulders. Middles are inactive. Lard is more active at 9⅞@10½c for prime steam, and 10½c for kettle rendered; seller August 10⅛@10½c. Butter, the market is steady at 11@20c for Western and 15@30c for State. Cheese is quiet at 7@11c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market closed dull and in buyer's favor for other than choice superfine and shipping grades of extras, which are scarce; $5 50@5 65 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is steady for spring at $1 37@1 38 for best No 2 spring, and firm for winter at $1 44@1 45 for good to prime new and old amber in store and afloat. Corn is heavy at 65½c for mixed Western afloat. Oats are steady at 62½c for prime mixed Western and 66@70c for Ohio. Eggs are firm and in fair demand at 23@24c.

Metals—Copper, manufactured is steady. Ingot is active with a speculative demand and ½@¾c advance; 22¼@22½c for Detroit, and Lake Superior at 22½c. Pig iron is less active but higher at $31 50@38 50 for Scotch; American is firm and active at $33@36. Bar iron is quiet and without decided change at $73@74. Sheet iron is rather more active at 12½c gold for Russia. Nails are quiet and unchanged at $4 35 for cut, $5 75@6 25 for clinch and 19@31c for horse-shoe.

Dry Goods—The market was generally quiet to-day, but prices for all staple fabrics are firm. Atlantic A sheetings 13½c; Amoskeag do 18c; Clark's do 13c; Continental C 13½c; Dwight X 12c; Harrisburg A and Augusta 12c. Wide sheetings, both in brown and bleached, are a little irregular in price among the jobbing trade. Pepperell and other makes vary 2½c ℔ yard, as follows: 7-4 brown sell at 25@27½c; 8-4 do at 27½@30c; 10-4 do at 35@37½c; 12-4 do 45@47½c, and so on. Bleached muslins of the best makes are steady at 21c for New York Mills; Williamsville 19c; Tuscarora 18c; Lonsdale 17c; Hill's Semper Idem 16c; Gold Medal 14c; Manville 21c; Lyman J cambrics 21½@22c; Utica Nonpareil 20c; do 6-4 32½c; do 9-4 52½c; do 10-4 57½c. Paper cambrics are scarce, and leading makes like Slater & Sons command 12½c. Printing cloths are in limited supply and held at extreme prices, viz: 7¼@7⅜c for common to good and 7½c for extra standard. Printed calicoes are not yet opened in full display and are moving slowly at 11½c for most brands. Canton flannels are well sold up and are firm at 21c for Amoskeag A brown; 20c for do B; 25c for Ellerton H do; 19c for do O; 31c for do W H bleached; 24c for N do; 12½c for Tremont H brown and Massachusetts R R do; 22c for Nashua XX brown and 24c for bleached do. Woolen shawls have been in good request during the week just closed. The agents of the Peacedale Company sold over 1,600 cases on the opening day, on a basis of $7 75, less discount, for their finest long, high-colored shawls, and were it not for this action most, if not all, of the other companies would open their goods on a basis of $8 for long and $4 for squares, but as it is, goods have met with ready sales as they could not be replaced at the present rates of the raw material.

Cincinnati, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal: middling 20c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; family $5 50@5 65. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $1 15@1 18. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to 51@52c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 65@67c. Oats, there is only a jobbing demand; mixed 38@40c. Barley, full prices are asked, but there is no demand; held at 80@90c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; prime 18½c. Sugar, the demand is good at full prices. Linseed oil, the demand is light but holders are firm at 88@89c. Lard oil is steady with a moderate demand at 75@78c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand at 12c. Butter is scarce and firm at 17@20c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; factory 9½@10c. Mess pork is buoyant but unsettled; $13 offered and $13 25 asked; some holders are asking $13 50. Lard, there is no export demand; 9½c asked. Bulk meats are buoyant but the market is unsettled; holders are asking 5½c, 6½c, 7c and 7½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon, an advance is asked but none has been established; sales of sides 8@8½c; now held at 8½@8¾c; shoulders are held at 6½c. Hogs, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at $4 50@4 75; receipts 1,200 head. Cattle, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at $2@5 gross; receipts 1,100 head. Tobacco, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 93c.

St. Louis, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 19½c. Flour, low grades are scarce and pretty firm, but other grades are dull; superfine fall $4 25@4 55; extra fall $4 75@5; double extra do $5 25@5 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping: inspected No 3 red fall in elevator $1 15; No 2 red fall in warehouse $1 25. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined for in bulk; mixed on the track 42c; No 2 in warehouse 47c; mixed in sacks 49c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping; in bulk on the track 32@34c; No 2 in elevator 36c; sacked 37@39c. Rye, the market is quiet at 57@60c sacked. Whisky is firm at 94c. Tobacco is steady. Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork, no sales for present delivery; sales of 2,000 bbls. seller December, at $13. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at previous prices. Lard, prices are nominal at 9½c for choice kettle rendered. Hogs, the market is firm at $4 40@4 60. Cattle are quiet at $3@5 25 for fair to choice natives. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,500 barrels of flour, 40,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels corn, 550 head hogs, 450 head cattle.

Chicago, July 29.—Flour is in fair demand. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is 1c lower at $1 09@1 10¼ cash; $1 07@1 07½ for seller August; $1 03½@1 04½ for seller all the year; this afternoon the market was dull and prices are nominal at $1 09 for seller July. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market 1½c lower, closing at 45½c cash; this afternoon the market was dull and prices are unchanged. Oats, the market is active, but prices are 1½@2c lower, closing at 33½c. Rye, No 2, the market is active at 54½@55c. Barley, No 2, the market is 3@5c lower at 65½@68c cash. Highwines are steady at 92c. Mess pork is active, but prices are easier, closing at $13 25 cash. Hogs, the market is quiet at $4@4 80. Cattle, the market is very dull at $4 40@5 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 45,000 bushels of wheat, 284,000 bushels corn, 115,000 bushels oats, 21,000 bushels rye, 9,000 bushels barley, 7,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels of flour, 25,000 bushels wheat, 298,000 bushels corn, 95,000 bushels oats, 22,000 bushels rye, 3,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are active and prices are firm at 5@5½c on corn.

Memphis, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined to 18½c; receipts for the past day 230 bales; shipments 159 bales. Flour, the demand is light but holders are firm at $5@7 50. Corn is scarce and firm at 74c in store. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 45@50c. Hay is scarce. Bran is scarce at $18. Lard, no sales. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged at $15@15 50. Bacon, the market is dull and prices have declined; shoulders 7@7½c; sides 8@9c. Apples, no sales. Potatoes, the market is dull and prices have declined to $2 50@2 75.

New Orleans, July 29.—Flour is scarce: superfine $5 25; double extra $6 50; triple extra $7@7 50. Corn is quiet; yellow 73@74c; white 77@78c. Oats are steady at 44@50c. Hay is firm at $32. Mess pork is dull and prices are lower, nominally at $15@15 25. Bacon is flat; sides 9½@10c; rib sides 9½@9¾c; shoulders 7½@7¾c. Lard is inactive: tierce is held at 10½c. Nothing doing in sugar, molasses, coffee and whisky. Sterling exchange 123½; New York sight drafts ⅜ premium. Gold.

Philadelphia, July 29.—Flour, the market is active; winter wheat Western family $6 75@7 25. Wheat is dull and the market unsettled; new red Western $1 30@1 38; white $1 50@1 55. Rye 75c. Corn, the market is steady with moderate demand; yellow 71@72c; high mixed Western 67½@68c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; old Western white 67@70c. Provisions are dull; mess pork $15. Lard 10½@10¾c. Petroleum, crude 18c and refined 24½c. Whisky 96½c.

Nashville, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined; low middling 17c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; hams, plain 12½c and sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11½c. Wheat $1 00@1 40. Corn, No 1 white sacked and delivered 72c. Oats, No 1 45@50c. Rye, No 1 80c. Barley, No 1 spring 65@70c. Flour, superfine spring $4 50@4 75; family spring $6 50@7 50. Cornmeal 75c ℔ bushel.

Baltimore, July 29.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; Western family $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 35@1 45. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; mixed Western 65@70c. Oats 50@53c. Mess pork $15 50. Bacon, shoulders 7¼@7½c; sides 8½@9c; clear rib 9½c; hams 18½@17c. Lard 11@11½c. Whisky 95½@96c.

Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 1,600 bales; good ordinary 15½@16½c; low middling 17½@18c; middling entirely nominal; receipts 737 bales; exports none; stock 47,007 bales.

Charleston, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18½@19c.

Mobile, July 29.—Cotton, prices are nominal; middling 18½@18½c.

Galveston, July 29.—Cotton, the market is dull; good ordinary 15½c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, '71.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Ni't.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Ni't.
Cin. & Eastern	5.30 A M 12.30 5.30 P M	10.30	3.15	10.00 12.00
Ind'polis & Chic.	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.00
St. Louis	3.00	9.30	1.00	9.15 12.00
Memphis, Clarksville and New Orleans	7.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M 5.00 P M	
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c	7.00 A M 2.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M 5.00 P M	...... 12.00
Lebanon & Richmond Br. R. R.	2.36	......	....	12.00
Bardstown Br	9.00		2.30	......
Lex. & Frankfort	11.30	7.00	2.00	12.00
L. & F. Way Mails	....		....	12.00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6.30	......	9.00	......
Evansville Mail Boat (Leaves daily exc. Sundays)	6.30	......	3.30	......
New Albany	3.00	9.30	1.00	12.00
Jeffersonville	7.00 A M 1.00	......	1.00	12.00
North Vernon Way Mails	1.00	......		12.00
Shelbyville	11.30	7.00	2.00	12.00
Tayl'rsville Stage (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12.30	......		12.00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12.00	......	....	12.00
Shawneetown Stage, (Leaves Mon., Wed. and Fri.)	....	....	....	12.00

The City Canvass.

There will be lively times in the two weeks which are before us. The city canvass is to be taken up and put right through. The Executive Committee have at their disposal the services of eminent speakers, and there is no danger of a failure to have the issues discussed in a fair, forcible, and enlightening manner.

The following appointments are announced:

Hon. J. Proctor Knott, at Woodland Garden, Friday evening, August 4th.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Hon. J. Proctor Knott and Hon. John G. Carlisle, at the court-house and at different points, Saturday evening, August 5th.

Hon. Ben Webb and Mr. Frank McGwin at the Cross-roads and Portland avenue Tuesday night, August 1st, and at Fourteenth and Duncan streets Wednesday night, August 2d.

Hon. Ben Webb and Pat Curtis Thursday night, August 3d, in Limerick.

Mr. Frank McGuire and Judge J. Hop Price at Fourth street and the river, Thursday night, August 3.

Messrs. Albert Willis and Richard Jones, at Floyd and Market streets, Thursday evening, August 3.

Hon. L. W. Habercorn will speak in German at Woodland Garden, Monday evening, July 31st, in conjunction with Hon. Isaac Caldwell and Hon. T. L. Burnett, and also every night throughout the week at various points in the city to be hereafter named. Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Isaac Caldwell and Hon. T. L. Burnett as follows:

Woodland Garden, Monday evening, July 31st.

Jefferson and Fourteenth streets, Tuesday evening, August 1st.

Court-house, Wednesday evening, August 2d.

Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Alfred T. Pope will speak at the following times and places:

At the corner Preston and Market, Tuesday, August 1st.

At the corner of Clay and Green, Thursday, August 3d.

At Turner Hall, Friday, August 4th.

Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

The Horticultural Exhibition Yesterday.

The small hall of the Masonic Temple presented a very fine appearance yesterday morning. The attendance was good, and those ladies and gentlemen who had the pleasure of being present will not regret it, as the exhibition itself was the best of the season yet. There were a number of fine specimens of fruit from Mr. J. T. Beatty. Messrs. Gaar & Co. also exhibited very fine Bartlet pears. Mr. Duncan showed peaches, pears, and apples, all good. Mr. Lawrence Young exhibited a variety of peaches, Feejee tomatoes, and Early Rose potatoes.

The flowers deserve special mention, especially those contributed by the ladies. The most noticeable feature in the exhibition was a beautiful fern stand, with four varieties of ferns, growing, and in a healthy condition. This stand was exhibited by Miss Baker, of Pewee Valley. The cultivation of ferns ought to be more attended to, for few plants are more graceful in outline than those denizens of the woods. A wreath of garden flowers, by Mrs. O. L. Smith, attracted a good deal of attention, and a floral design in the form of an anchor, by Mrs. W. Semple, was admired by all. The flowers and fruits were sold very cheap.

After the exhibition the members met for business. Two thousand copies of premium lists for the grand exhibition were ordered to be printed. The committee on hall reported that Glover Hall, on Seventh street, is the largest and the most suitable in every way for the exhibition in September. The report was adopted, and the Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements with the proprietors for the use of that hall.

A letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, stating that that society had made arrangements with the following express companies: Wells, Fargo & Co., the Union Pacific, the American Merchants' Union, and the United States to transport all packages not exceeding twenty pounds, each, free of cost from that society to this and *vice versa*. The California society purposes to exchange specimens of fruit, and exhibit the specimens at its respective fairs and exhibitions this fall. It has promised to send a good representative of the fruits and grapes of California for the exhibition in September, and expects a returning compliment from the Kentucky Horticultural Society.

It was moved and adopted that the Secretary be instructed to reply to Mr. Haag, stating that the Kentucky Horticultural Society would have pleasure in communicating with the California Agricultural Society, and making exchanges in flowers and fruits that would be for the mutual benefit of both Societies.

The citizens of Louisville will certainly have a treat presented to them in the month of September, for who has not heard of the fruit of California? The members of the Horticultural Society are making arrangements to have an exhibition that will be an honor to Louisville.

The following is a list of the fruits and flowers which were on exhibition:

PEACHES.—H. S. Duncan—"Pope's Cling," "Calige's Favorite," "Yellow Alburg," "Crawford Early;" Lawrence Young—"Early Crawford;" J. T. Beatty—"Early Newington," "Crawford's Early," "Leo-pold," "George IV, Vanzandt's Superb."

PEARS.—H. S. Duncan—"Bartlett;" Gaar & Cox—"Ott's Seedling," Derbin's Seedling, "Kirtland," "Bartlett Early;" Lawrence Young—"Pear;" J. S. Beatty—"Hawley."

APPLES.—H. S. Duncan—For a name, "Holland Pippin," "Strawberry;" J. T. Beatty—"Pomone Royal," "Victoria."

FLOWERS.—Mrs. Col. Alexander, bouquet; Mrs. Speed, bouquet; A. Lauer, basket; Francis Litchfeld, bouquet; Mrs. O. L. Smith, wreath; Francis Morat, bouquet; Miss Baker, stand of ferns; George Walker, bouquet; Mrs. W. Semple, floral design; Mr. Jas. T. Lanham, basket.

TOMATOES.—Lawrence Young—Feejee.

POTATOES.—Lawrence Young—Early Rose.

CITY BUSINESS.

"The Critic."

A new weekly paper entitled "The Critic" is announced to appear in this city on August 19th. The publishers are Messrs. German & Warner, 109 Jefferson street. It is contemplated to render this periodical of unusual typographical and literary merit. Original illustrations will be introduced as may be required. Besides the latest musical, dramatic, literary, fashion and society news, it will give reviews of musical, literary and dramatic topics, and subjects of general interest. Among its regular and occasional contributors will be a large number of writers of recognized ability. It will not only be the only journal especially devoted to the above topics in the South and West, but in some particulars will occupy a field heretofore left almost untouched by any American periodical. While events falling within its specialty and transpiring within the city and the surrounding district will receive a just share of attention, it is intended to give it a cosmopolitan character by embodying in its pages a full account of all matters relating to fashion, music and the drama, of value or importance, that may transpire either in this country or in Europe. There is no reason why Louisville should not sustain a paper of this nature, or that it should not find a wide circle of subscribers in the West and South.

The German Building Association.

We learn that the German Real Estate Company and Building Association will sell at auction, in lots, on long time, on the 24th of August next, their handsome grounds in the southeastern part of the city, embracing about 18¼ acres. This property is situated but a short distance south of Broadway, and near the terminus of the Shelby-street railroad, and is enhancing rapidly in value, and, as an investment, it offers rare inducements to buyers, being situated close to paved streets, and convenient to business, [illegible] large crowd.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

An Insurance Company, a Landlady and a Safe Factory who Placed Their Faith in Things of the World.

The Whole Story.

Several weeks ago there came to this city a man and woman representing themselves as husband and wife. They stopped at 73 Fifth street, and took a suite of rooms, the man saying that he intended remaining in Louisville and going into business. He was a German, a fine-looking fellow about forty years of age, and registered his name as F. G. Koerner, of Milwaukee. The woman was of prepossessing appearance, and about thirty years of age, a good conversationalist, and from her talk was supposed to be a genuine New England Yankee.

On the day following their arrival, Korneer conversed quite freely with those about the house, expressing a desire to go into business, and requesting information as to where he could purchase a millinery establishment. A man by the name of Snyder took him to the millinery store of a Mrs. Gilchrist, on Fourth street, where he entered into negotiations and soon succeeded in striking a bargain for the purchase of the stock. On the following day Koerner went to the German Savings Bank and deposited a draft purporting to be on a New York banking firm for the sum of $1,000. He received a receipt for the same, a certificate of deposit, which he was quite free to display to every one with whom he come in contact. Koerner then went to Hall's Lock and Safe Factory, on the corner of Fifth and Main, purchased a safe, gave a check on the German Savings Bank for the amount, and requested the proprietors not to present the check for several days for certain reasons which he stated. He said at the time that he was going into business; that he had purchased property, but that he would not want to use the safe for several weeks. Mr. Koerner never called for the safe, but at the expiration of the time when the check was to be presented for payment, it was sent to the bank and returned, as Koerner's $1,000 deposit, which in the meantime had been forwarded to New York, was a forgery.

During this time Koerner was circulating around quite freely, and by means of his certificate of deposit, and receipt for having paid for a safe, had succeeded in making many persons about the hotel believe that he was quite a moneyed man. He endeavored to make a number of purchases from business men on Fourth and Market streets on credit, but we cannot learn of his being successful in any instance. He ran up quite a bill for extras at his hotel, but the landlord insisted upon its payment so strenuously after he had remained over a week, that Koerner was compelled to liquidate. When dunned by the landlord in the forenoon, he said that it was necessary for him to go to bank before he could pay. In the afternoon he walked up and paid, seeming at the time to have plenty of money.

But, here at the tail end is where the narrative begins. During the time that Koerner and reputed wife were stopping at the house of Mr. Forst, a lady entered the office of one of the most prominent life insurance companies on Main street and requested a position as solicitor, stating she had been serving in that capacity for the past five years for the Charter Oak Insurance Company at Chicago and Quincy, Illinois. She conversed quite understandingly about the business, had a very lady-like appearance, and said that she had been induced to come to Louisville by some friends of hers living a short distance in the country, who promised to assist her in procuring a situation. She gave her name as Miss E. A. Ross. The gentlemanly agents of the company at once gave her a commission as soliciting agent, agreeing to allow her the customary premium percentage. The woman departed apparently well pleased, and next day returned to the office, bringing with her a gentleman who desired an insurance on his life to the amount of $5,000. He gave his name as F. G. Koerner, and stated that he was from New York; that he was about going into business in Louisville; that he had met the lady before in the East; was somewhat acquainted with her; that he had intended taking out a policy anyhow before long, and being desirous of assisting the lady, he concluded he might as well insure at once, inasmuch as she represented a very good compan .

Koerner was examined by the examining physician, passed the necessary ordeal, and the papers for a $5,000 policy were made out, and he was informed that a certain number of days must elapse before he could procure his papers, it being necessary to forward them to the headquarters of the company for necessary signatures. He expressed a willingness to pay anything in advance that might be required of him, but had so succeeded by this time in gaining the confidence of the agents that he was politely informed nothing would be exacted until the return of the policy. The man and lady solicitor departed together, but soon after the lady returned and stated to the agent that she was out of money, and would like to have a little until the return of the policy, when she could get her regular fee, which would amount to about $60. The agent gave her $10. She again took her departure and returned next day in the afternoon, reporting that she had succeeded in getting another policy for $2,000, but that the gentleman was going out of town that evening and would return in the morning, when she wished his case attended to right away, as she was afraid he might back out, having had, as she said, great difficulty in getting his consent to take an insurance. From that time the agents of the life insurance company have not seen or heard anything of their lady solicitor, and they naturally feel somewhat solicitous about her.

That the man and woman are traveling together, that they are adroit swindlers, going about the various cities and practicing schemes similar to those attempted here, there can be no doubt. They disappeared from Louisville very surreptitiously, as no one seems to know when or where they went. Whatever might have been the object of the man Koerner, he certainly acted in a very blundering manner, as all of the parties with whom he attempted to deal, at once had their suspicions aroused that all was not right.

BASE BALL.

The Game Yesterday.

The game at Cedar Hill last afternoon, between the Kentuckys and Harvesters, was attended by a goodly number of persons. Both nines played well, and the runs made were in the main due to good and heavy batting. The Harvesters had a good nine in the field—their old catcher, Alvis, being again at his place. The Kentuckys, according to an agreement with the Harvesters, played without their regular pitcher, Booth. For seven innings the result was doubtful, but with the last two innings close play in the field and heavy work at the bat added another victory for the Kentucky nine. The decisions of the umpire were quick, and showed a careful study upon his part of the rules of the game. The game throughout was played with the best of feeling, and, although the country boys were again defeated, they think that after a little practice they will again try the Kentuckys, *and defeat them*. The Kentucky nine showed a marked improvement in their game yesterday, and the greater portion of the Harvesters' runs were made by heavy batting. The score at the end of the game stood 34 to 23 in favor of the Kentuckys, as the summary shows:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Kentuckys	3	3	0	0	7	1	3	10	7	34
Harvesters	0	4	5	5	1	0	5	3	0	23

The Lone Star Game.

The Kentuckys play the Lone Stars of New Orleans (the champions of the South) on Monday next, game commencing at 3:30 P. M. The Lone Stars are, beyond all doubt, a powerful nine, but the best nine Louisville has seen for several years will play against them on Monday. The Lone Stars defeated the brag club of Cincinnati, the Live Oaks, by a score of 18 to 6, and have been, as a general thing, the victors in their games on their present tour. The record of their games we have not received and are unable to publish to-day, but hope to receive it in time for publication to-morrow.

We call attention to the advertisement of the game for Monday, and have no doubt that a large crowd will be in attendance. The Lone Stars are from a Southern city, and our citizens should show them that we can appreciate good players from the South, as we have in the past shown our appreciation of the Northern clubs. Let all who wish to see a well-played game visit Cedar Hill on Monday. Below we give the names of the respective nines and their positions:

LONE STAR.	KENTUCKY.
Condon, 1st b.	Booth, p.
Wright, 3d b.	Osborne, c.
Leonard, p.	Muir, 1st b.
Hennessy, c.	Smith, s. s.
Tracy, s. s.	Richardson, 2d b.
Scott, l. f.	Durning, 3d b.
Anar, 2d b.	Rushbrook, l. f.
Lauer, r. f.	Mansir, c. f.
Redon, c. f.	Preissler, r. f.

PERSONAL.

Judge R. W. Edwards, of New York, is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Hon. Edward S. Wallace, Democratic nominee for the office of Attorney General of Ohio, is in the city.

D. M. Sechler, Cincinnati; S. S. Gladden and family, Iron Works, Tennessee; T. F. Keane, St. Louis; W. P. Fishback, Indianapolis Journal; S. P. Towne, S. R. & D. R. R.; G. B. H. Hodgson, Cincinnati; J. B. Scobey, Oakland School, Tennessee; J. H. Cochran, New York; St. John George, New York, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

Dr. Middleton, U. S. A.; Jas. H. Bell, V. Hull, Texas; Fred Fitch, Lexington; S. Barker, New York; John R. Kennedy, Ala.; J. D. Griffin, Chicago; R. H. Moses, New York; T. H. Swope, F. T. Bryan, St. Louis; Edward H. Maxwell, Boston; N. S. Robinson, St. Louis; S. C. Marks, Montgomery, Ala.; J. J. Crawford, Nashville; S. Meyer, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Col. J. McL. Taylor, Col. E. M. Hudson, U. S. A.; F. Labordi, N. O., were among the guests registered at the Galt House yesterday.

New Music.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Louis Tripp "Sub-Tuum Præsidium," soprano solo with accompaniment for piano or organ, admirably arranged from Mendelssohn's Song of Spring by G. Zoeller, the Cathedral organist. The words are in English and Latin. The piece is dedicated to Mrs. Isaac Caldwell.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE were no persons under arrest yesterday at Clay-street station.

A MAN fell in an epileptic fit yesterday on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market.

QUITE a number of new buildings are in process of erection in that part of the city called California.

THE IRON-WORKING establishments up town are in full operation, and appear to have quite a press of business.

THERE will be a called meeting of the School Board next Monday evening for the purpose of transacting important business.

MR. W. B. IRVINE, Sr., Independent Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the Second District, is confined to bed by illness.

ANNA BROWN, a young lady of color, was arrested last evening, and confined in station No. 5, for stealing a silver watch from Louisa Henderson.

THIRD STREET is becoming a fashionable drive, and every pleasant evening hundreds of fine turn-outs may be seen on this popular thoroughfare.

WHILE working in a pit yesterday, an ax fell from above and struck Michael Dolan on the head, making a very painful and dangerous wound.

TWO MEN, whose names were unknown, one of German, and the other of Irish birth, were arrested yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and brought to First-street station.

OFFICERS CROSS and MAY arrested, yesterday, a young girl, named Alice Dennis, for frequenting houses of ill-fame. She had formerly lived at New Albany, but had recently come from St. Louis.

MULCUNNEY, the man stabbed by an Irishman named Linsky, on Friday night, was still alive last night, though in a precarious condition. Linsky will be held until the result of Mulcunney's wound is known.

THE THERMOMETER at Messrs. Cook & Sloss' gave the following indications of the temperature yesterday at the hours stated: At 7 o'clock A. M., 70°; at 10 A. M., 76°; at noon, 83°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 4 P. M., 86°, and at 6 P. M., 84°.

THE REPUBLICANS will hold a political meeting Monday evening, at New Washington, on the Fountain Ferry road. This will be the first Republican meeting ever held at this place. Speeches will be delivered in both German and English.

GABE RANDOLPH, under indictment for the murder of Amos Ivey, was brought before Judge Hoke yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000. He was unable to procure the necessary bonds, and was remanded to jail, where he slept last night.

A GERMAN LABORER named George Herbet, who drives a horse and cart at the Nashville depot, was yesterday run over and badly squeezed between the cart and a fence. Quite a deep gash was cut in one of his eyes, while the squeezing about the breast made him very sore, and completely disabled him for duty.

LATE THURSDAY night some malicious scamp fired a pistol from a street car on Jefferson street, into the window of the Knickerbocker saloon, the ball passing through the window, making a hole not larger than the bullet, but doing no further damage. Lieut. Pennington endeavored to catch the fellow, but he made good his escape.

JAMES MASTERSON was yesterday arrested for vagrancy, in Portland, presented before the City Court and released. Immediately afterward he was rearrested on suspicion of being the person who entered the Bishop's house a night or two since, as mentioned in this paper yesterday. Masterson some time since was a servant in Bishop McCloskey's employ.

FRIDAY NIGHT, about eleven o'clock, a stone was thrown by some person into the window of a gentleman living on Broadway, and a pane of plate glass, worth thirty dollars, broken. The gentleman offered a reward of fifty dollars, yesterday morning, to the police for his detection, and we are glad to learn that they have already gotten a clew that may lead to the capture and deserved punishment of the miscreant.

WILLIAM HANLEY, wife and daughter were confined in station No. 4 last night. William is an old offender, being in the almost daily habit of getting drunk, and disturbing the neighborhood by his loud profanity and boisterous actions. He was at his old game last night, and when arrested by officer Shelly, Mrs. Hanley and daughter interfered, and endeavored to free William from the grasp of the policeman, by use of violent measures. This being the second offense of the same kind within a short time, they were all marched to the station-house.

A GERMAN BUTCHER, in the lower part of the city, yesterday morning asked a policeman if he had any buttons for killing dogs, saying that he wished to get his dog out of the way. The officer, who, by the way, is somewhat of a wag, had in his pocket some camomile, which he was carrying at the time to use as a substitute for tobacco. He gave the German two little balls, with which he marched off to his shop, inclosed one of them in a piece of meat, and then threw it to the dog that was tied up in the back yard. Later in the day the officer asked his Teutonic friend whether the buttons had done their work yet. He remarked that "the dog vas not dead yet, boot he luked tam sick."

BLUE LAWS.

An Interloping Reporter Finds a Case of Connecticut Squeezing in Jeffersonville.

A stray reporter had occasion to make a call at the City Court of Jeffersonville yesterday, and while there witnessed the trial of two or three cases, among which was the following:

"Call the next case," said his honor Judge Nicholas Matthews.

"The next case, your Honor, is that of Alice Case, who is a very hard case. Stand up, Alice." This was said by a young lawyer, a Mr. Dailey, who was assisting Mr. Howard, the City Attorney. Alice stood up, as directed, and Dailey read to her in a voice that would have "done an English crier proud," this charge:

The City of Jeffersonville, plaintiff, vs. Alice Case, defendant.—The city of Jeffersonville complains of Alice Case and says, that on the 29th of July, 1871, the said defendant did, within the corporate limits of the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, unlawfully disturb the peace and quiet of said city by using profane language, to wit: "Bring the G—d d—d yaller son of a b—h down stairs and let him fight me," contrary to the provisions of paragraph of section 1, ordinance No. 103, of said city, made and provided and passed on the 8th day of May 1866. Wherefore, said plaintiff demands judgment against said defendant for ten dollars and all other proper relief. J. G. HOWARD, City Attorney.

Sworn to by JOHN MOORE.

Judge Matthews—"What say you, Alice Case, are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," Alice answered.

The witnesses, being sworn, conclusively proved that Alice was guilty as charged. She is a very large, very black, and very dangerous-looking negress, and it was during or soon after a fight with two or three pretty good-sized negro men that she made use of the profanity charged. She endeavored to look very meek on the trial, but her nature "wouldn't down," and her plea availed her nothing. On the authority of the ordinance, which is in the following words:

That any person who shall within the corporate limits of said city use any obscene language, * * * * * or disturb the peace and quiet of said city, or of its inhabitants, by making loud or unusual noises, * * * * * or using profane language, * * * shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Judge Matthews assessed a fine against Alice Case in the sum of one dollar and costs of suit. The costs amounted to $9 65. Our reporter was told that, but for the colored element of the Jeffersonville population, there would be but little for the lawyers there to do; but, there being quite a large number of blacks settled in little colonies around the city, they were constantly engaged in such quarrels as made business in the City Court.

Between the Jeffersonville ordinances and the peace laws of the State, an offender has but little chance to escape; and whenever a quarrel ensues between two or more of its citizens, if the City Attorney cannot find an *ordinance* to punish them, he resorts to what is known as the *gum-elastic State laws*, chapter CLXVI, page 258, volume 3 (Gavin & Hord's), Revised Statutes, the second section of which reads:

Every person who shall, by words, signs, or gestures, provoke, or attempt to provoke, another to commit an assault, assault and battery, or other breach of the peace, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

This section, with anything like a literal construction, reaches every phase of a quarrel, and tends much toward repressing the aggravations and annoyances given and sent in neighborhood misunderstandings, in which women and children mostly figure, and which on this side of the river we have no remedy for whatever other than the ordinary peace warrant, and that only reaches the extreme cases.

These laws of Jeffersonville smack somewhat of the blue laws of Connecticut, but who shall say that they are not wise? Would we not have less business for our Police Court and magistrates, who take up about one-third of their time trying peace warrants, if the city would enact some such ordinances. *Query.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Bricklayers' Ball.

The third annual ball under the auspices of the Bricklayers' Union, No. 1,, will take place in the large hall of the Masonic Temple on Monday, September 11. Newton's band has been engaged to furnish the music. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Scott Glore's book store, and at other places throughout the city. It is expected that the affair will be gotten up in first-class style, and that it will be largely attended.

Floral Park.

The Orpheus Singing Society will give one of their pleasant promenade concerts at Floral Park, on Friday evening, August 4th. These concerts have always been a source of pleasure to lovers of fine music. The programme will consist of fine choruses, rendered in an excellent manner, interspersed with orchestral music. As no inducements are offered to attract disorderly persons, and as a constant supervision will be exercised at the gate, we can warrant this to be a *recherche* affair. The sale of tickets, which can be procured at D. P. Faulds', Will. S. Hays' and Hy. Knoefel's, will commence next Tuesday.

☞ A religious paper publishes the following: "It is asked of all newspapers, desiring the spread of truth and the destruction of error, that they publish this request and prayer to Almighty power, that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a distinct light in the shape of a great cross."

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Speech of Hon. Alfred T. Pope at John Bell's, on the River.

The Immigration Question.

Several hundred persons assembled last evening to hear the speech of Hon. Alfred T. Pope at the public house of John Bell, near the corner of Preston street and the river. The crowd was quite an enthusiastic one, and the speech of Mr. Pope was frequently applauded. The great Western Band discoursed sweet music to the delight of those present, and everything passed off very pleasantly. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Pope's remarks:

He began by announcing himself as the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party for the position of State Senator. He called the attention of the audience to the fact that the Radicals were working in the present canvass like beavers, and had determined, if possible, to reduce the Democratic majority, hoping to do so, not by converts from conservative ranks, but by apathy in the Democratic party. He declared that the result of this campaign would materially influence the coming State elections in the North, and hence the obvious necessity of every Democrat lending himself assiduously and zealously to the polling of a rousing majority. Mr. Pope discussed in detail and at length the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, amnesty (upon which points we have heretofore reported him in full), and the Kuklux bill, and concluded his speech by speaking upon immigration.

The Radical party, said Mr. Pope, say in their platform they are for immigration. When one reflects upon the record they have on this question, it is a source of amazement that any party should so palpably stultify themselves by antagonizing all of their previous declarations and acts upon this subject. They are, however, in favor of Asiatic as well as European immigration. They want the Chinese to come among us as well as the Europeans. They do not declare for the policy of State aid to immigration, and, without State aid, to pretend to be for immigration is a sham and a farce. But how stands the Radical record upon these great questions? You recollect that a few years since Mr. R. Tarvin Baker was the Radical candidate for Governor of Kentucky. The same Mr. Baker, not a great while ago, made a speech in the Senate of Kentucky on a then pending immigration bill, and surely this high priest of Radicalism is a faithful exponent of the views of his party, and what he says may be fairly considered as an authoritative exposition of their sentiments and feelings. Mr. Baker fought the bill with zeal, bitterness and ability. He declared that immigration was deleterious to the colored man; "that its object was to drive the colored men from the State," and denouncing the European immigrants as "paupers" and "serfs;" he declared that they were such "fools" that they "did not know on which side to pull the lead horse." And after thus paying his respects to the foreigners, he indulged in a sort of rhapsody over Cuffee and Dinah, saying with a gush of fervid love, they have occupied "the most confidential position toward the white people," "have been permitted to enter the sanctuary of our daughters," "to enter their boudoirs, prepare their toilets," and "to approach the baptismal fount," and finally turning his enraptured vision away from the "serfs and paupers" toward heaven, he proclaims that "they have been permitted to enter the sanctuary of the saints." And yet Mr. Baker is a witty, companionable gentleman—but afflicted with negrophobia. And what, fellow-citizens, was the action of the Radical party when the immigration bill came before the House of Representatives on the 11th day of March, 1870? Why, every Radical in that body, except one, Mr. W. J. Webb, were against it, and voted to lay the bill on the table, and it was defeated. Is this the way to support immigration? Did the Radical party of the nation exhibit any partiality for foreign-born citizens when they gave the United States Courts jurisdiction of the subject of naturalization? That bill passed by the Congress of the United States for the villainous purpose of robbing the Irishmen and Germans of this country of the exercise of the elective franchise, and especially those living in the city of New York! Did they manifest any fondness for the foreigner when they required five years in the process of naturalization before he is entitled to vote, and at the same time guarantee to the recently-enfranchised and unlettered slave, just emerged from vassalage, the immediate right of suffrage?

Now, my fellow-citizens, I am anxious to have Kentucky establish a bureau of immigration, and give her treasure with a liberal, I had almost said lavish, hand, to turn the tide of human souls into the State. I am, however, unalterably opposed to Chinese immigration. They are a race of people whose modes of thought, whose ideas of government, and whose idolatrous and materialistic Buddhism and Tauism are in conflict with our most valued and cherished principles. I am not for extending national hospitality to a nation contemned by its neighbors for cunning and cruelty, and which greets Americans with bloody massacre and piracy.

Two years since, when a candidate for the Lower House, it was my privilege and pleasure to advocate European immigration, and as a member of that body to support the bill which the Radicals so zealously assisted in defeating. And at the session of '70–'71 I introduced an immigration bill, and should have pressed it to a vote, notwithstanding the opposition of the Radicals, but for a sad mission upon which I was called to the State of Florida. That bill, crude as it may have been, was one in which I felt a profound interest, not only for the reason that I was thereby representing the wishes of my constituency, but because I regarded, and still regard, the question as one which involves very largely the future welfare and well-being of the State. I believe this measure is inferior in importance to none that have engaged the attention of the people, and that, in its consideration, every representative should be actuated by a generous spirit of liberality and a sensitive appreciation of the necessities of the Commonwealth. In my view it is absolutely indispensable to enable Kentucky to maintain her position as a growing State with the flourishing empires developing around her. When the recent war broke upon the country, it found Kentucky in riches and affluence, with a valuable system of slave labor yielding plenty and prosperity to her inhabitants. Millions of the money of her citizens were invested in slaves, and the investment afforded lucrative returns. Our farms, generally, consisted of hundreds of acres, and our farmers diverted themselves in ease and luxury, whilst the toil of their field-hands poured a perenial stream of wealth upon their very thresholds. They were baronial lords within their boundaries, at whose lightest behest the culture of their ample estates progressed. They were strangers to the drudgery of laborious husbandry. Elegant leisure and cultivated indolence were fashionable; and, correspondingly, the sturdy yeomanry, whose brawny arms eked out a precarious livelihood for themselves and their families, were lightly esteemed.

Such a state of society engendered sentiments decidedly unfavorable, if not positively hostile to immigration. There was an inherent antagonism between the pride of the large landholder and the humble but stubborn manhood of the stranger who sought his fortune within our borders. He instinctively felt the humiliation of social ostracism.

War has, fortunately, changed all this; a new order and a new era has been inaugurated. And to this altered state of affairs we must now address ourselves. The slaves are free, and with their servitude has gone that old and, in some respects, admirable system of labor. We can not depend on them as safe and trustworthy laborers to meet the great demands made upon them. Their morbid fondness for city life, with its lounging idleness, continuous excitements and fortuitous employments, their swarming thither in such numbers, and their consequent aversion to rural and agricultural pursuits, all admonish us they alone can not be expected to preserve and sustain the farming interests. Just emerging from lifelong bondage, and intoxicated with the recent acquisition of the most valued political privileges conferred in swift succession, their credulity makes them easy prey for the declamation of detestable demagogues whose only purpose is to make them subserve the selfish ends of their ambition. Can we expect—are we so illusory as to expect—this class, under such malign influences, to dig and delve with sustained steadiness and constancy?

Even a large portion of our own race of the present generation—that just matured—has not been educated to hard work. They are unfitted to discharge the heavy tasks and onerous burdens of that kind of manual labor required in the cultivation of the soil. Their hands are not hardened by the rough contact of the plow, nor their faces tanned by the rays of the harvest's summer sun. They are better suited by their rearing and education to the lighter and gentler duties of life.

Fellow-citizens, with the old system of slavery swept away; our colored labor demoralized by demagogues and scalawags; a goodly proportion of our young men tenderly reared beneath the shade-tree and beside cooling waters; thirty millions of broad acres within the confines of Kentucky; the most exhaustless mineral riches idly awaiting development; with this broken order of affairs confronting us on every side, should we be controlled by the ideas and prejudices existing before the war, or bend our energies to a practical solution of the difficulties which beset us? I believe, in all earnestness, that if Kentucky is "to keep step to the music" of this progressive age and country, she must stretch her arms across the ocean and seek there the panacea for our troubles. She should, she must, have immigration. It is not a question of policy, my friends, but a measure of absolute necessity. The old country is full to repletion of hardy human frames which, once within our boundaries, will give robust vitality to the deranged system of labor with which we are now struggling. Hundreds of thousands are longing to embark upon their voyages for our vigorous young country, if we will offer them good lands at cheap rates and on easy terms, and, in time, myriads will swarm in upon us.

Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Iowa, and other States are filling up with magical rapidity, not alone by the natural increase of population, but by wise and liberal appropriations toward the execution of their respective schemes of immigration. They disburse their thousands to induce the coming of foreigners, and reap, in return, the rich reward of millions. Not only their material prosperity, but their political power, is perpetually augmenting.

Why, fellow-citizens, have those States outstripped us in all the elements of enterprise and empire? Our climate is as salubrious—our soil as productive—as theirs. The capacities of our lands are, in fact, almost unrivaled; none yield more lavish and generous harvests. Have they greater mineral resources? Why, the hidden treasures in the bowels of Kentucky are unsurpassed. We have as much coal as Pennsylvania. Our grass is the purest and greenest; our horses the swiftest and fleetest; our cattle the fattest and finest that the sun in its circuit ever shone upon. [Applause.] And our hemp, tobacco, and whisky are unexcelled in any market in the world. No intelligent man will controvert this.

Each emigrant, it is stated, brings with him an average of nearly ninety (90) dollars. Suppose we secure ten thousand (10,000) a year; they would, at ninety (90) dollars a head, add nine hundred thousand (900,000) dollars to our taxable capital annually. It is also estimated that the productive labor of each able-bodied man is worth nine hundred (900) dollars a year to a country; this source of wealth would continue during the life-time of the individual. The advantages of immigration are susceptible of positive *demonstration*. Europeans adapt themselves easily and readily to our institutions, and are law-abiding people. They rank among our best citizens; almost to a man they are tax-payers; their institutions flourish under their management; they are sure and punctual in their payments as tenants, patients, clients, customers, and their banks, insurance companies, and other associations are sound and solvent, declaring the lucrative dividends, and affording safe and secure investments.

I am making no attempt to portray the advantages of immigration. It is not my purpose to argue that it would be prolific in blessing to the country; nor is it my design to show its entire practicability. I take it that these, fellow-citizens, are settled questions which every man sees and knows, and I do not propose to occupy your time debating a proposition that must be conceded, but I do desire that my voice shall be heard, and such influence as I have, be felt in the advocacy and advancement of this cause, freighted down, as I believe it is, with the greatest and grandest benefits to the future of this grand old Commonwealth. [Applause.]

I am wedded to no special plan; all that I am anxious for is a practical and sensible law, with a liberal appropriation of money to put it into efficient operation. The expense consequent upon the adoption of any of the bills that have heretofore been proposed is positively niggardly in comparison with the gigantic advantages which will ensue. Suppose, fellow-citizens, we were to transport into Kentucky in the coming ten (10) years a million of the redundant population of the old world. How vast would be the difference? Our land would enhance in value; our revenues augment; our material capacities and susceptibilities would be developed; the harvest field would be full of laborers, we would drag forth from their caverns the minerals of our mountains, and busy commerce and prosperous agriculture would distill the dews of riches and happiness on our people.

[Cheers.]

AN OUNCE OF LAUDANUM.

The Desperate Resort of a Man who Lost a $60,000 Fortune.

A man named A. Simon attempted suicide yesterday, but, fortunately, without fatal result. It appears that at one time he was a merchant in Kansas City, and was worth, as said by a Main-street clerk who knew him there, between $60,000 and $70,000. Some years since a series of misfortunes broke him up and he came to this city, where he has obtained a living by peddling through the streets. Yesterday morning he applied for a renewal of his license, which expired yesterday, and, having no money, was allowed until to-morrow to pay the amount necessary. After leaving the office, he applied to friends in vain for the amount and then went to a drug store on Market street, purchased an ounce of laudanum and took it to his room, on Market, three doors below the Alexander House, between Seventh and Eighth streets. This was about 2 o'clock, when he went up stairs to his room, and it was supposed, immediately swallowed the dangerous soporific. Before having taken this step, however, he took several drinks of liquor, as he afterward said, to get up his courage for his last desperate expedient. About 4 o'clock the landlady's daughter went up stairs to his room and found him stretched out on his bed, to all appearances, in his last sleep. Dr. Blackburn was immediately sent for, who, on his arrival, administered emetics which saved the man's life. He was afterward taken to the City Hospital, and last night his recovery was considered certain. Before swallowing the laudanum he wrote the following note on the wrapper around the bottle: "Good-bye; to be poor is no disgrace, but very hard." It is said that Simon is a well-educated man, being able to converse in seven languages. He is a German Jew.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending July 28, 1871:

E. Bustard to Kahn & Wolf, Market, between Fourth and Fifth, 35 by 51 11-12	$15,500 00
T. D. Elliott to T. B. Springer, Elliott avenue and Thirtieth, 50 by 161	712 50
David Ferguson to Byron Bacon, Walnut, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 45 by 180; David Ferguson to Byron Bacon, Walnut, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, 60 by 180	1,957 50
David Ferguson to Charles and Henry Hager, Walnut, betwe n Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, 60 by 180	954 70
David Ferguson to F. Maguire, Walnut, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, 60 by 180	1,020 00
David Ferguson to P. J. Lambert, Walnut and Twenty-eighth, 60 by 180	1,200 00
M. A. Huston to H. T. Cosgrove, Walnut, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 30 by 161	502 50
M. A. Huston to P. J. Lambert, Twenty-eighth, between Walnut and Chestnut, 54 56-100 by 200	636 00
M. A. Huston to Jno. W. Friddle, Walnut, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 30 by 161	450 00
The Literary Society of St. Catherine of Sienna to Edward Barrett, Sixth, north of Oak, 25 by 200	1,200 00
Wm. Smith to F. Herman, Montgomery, east of Sixth, Portland, 31½ by 208	2,500 00
Louisa Thum to Francis M'Atee, 27 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	8,116 00
John A. Brady to W. H. Slaughter, Second street, 50 by 190	1,875 00
J. G. Barret, &c., to C. Ehl, Portland avenue, 50 by 210	1,300 00
J. G. Barret to Mary Ford, Baird street, 25 by 90	250 00
Phil Balz to Anthony Dumas, Oak street, 25 by 170	750 00
Wm. Cockel to Mollman & Seedell, Brent street, 75 by 166	1,400 00
David Ferguson to Edward Grauman, Walnut and Twenty-seventh streets, 45 by 180	933 75
David Ferguson to W. H. Newman, Chestnut street, bet. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 110¼ by 161	1,878 50
M. A. Huston to N. H. Newman, Walnut street, bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 60 by 161	967 50
C. A. Lewis to M. B. Nash, 13 acres, 3 roods, 1 pole, Jefferson county	4,100 00
B. Mollman, &c., to H. Werth, Brent street, 25 by 166	300 00
M. B. Nash to C. H. Lewis, 8 acres, 3 roods, 7 poles, Jefferson county	11,000 00
M. Paul to Jas. McD. Dinwiddie, Shippingport road, 50 by 580	1,250 00
Jacob Krieger, Sr., to B. Bacon, East Broadway, 100 by 180	2,604 12
Jacob Krieger, Sr., to Wm. Reinecke East Broadway, 80 by 180	2,148 59
C. C. Porter to Eliza Spiegelberg, Fourth, south of Kentucky, 58 by —	6,670 00
G. T. Bergman to John Heck, Elliott avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 100 by 162	1,425 00
W. H. Slaughter to C. O. Smith, Second, 50 by 190	2,000 00
John Terry to Chas. Rosenheim, Twenty-seventh and Chestnut, 48 6-12 by 161	970 00
G. T. Bergman to Mary Ann Kelly, Magazine, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 50 by 162	700 00
T. D. Elliott to John Bartell, Magazine, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 50 by 242	675 00
T. D. Elliott to Wm. Lane, Magazine, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 50 by 161	625 00
I. Henderson to Wm. Merck, O'Hara, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 25 by —	250 00
Jos. T. Longest to Louisville Turnpike Company, on Bardstown pike, 125 by 219	1,800 00
C. C. Moll to John Spitznagel, Grayson, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 25 by 200	2,000 00
John Reichert to Saml. B. Richardson, lot No. 42, Richardson's subdivision	445 00
John Terry to R. B. Caldwell, Chestnut, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 47 by 161	869 50
John Swindler, &c., to Joseph G. Wilson, 98¾ acres, Jefferson county, Ky	5,910 00
C. Brockenbrough to Wm. Kriegshaber, Chestnut, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, 100 by 200	3,750 00
John Terry to J. T. Burghard, Madison, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, 83½ by 161	1,064 62
C. Brockenbrough to W. H. Cheatham, Chestnut, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, 50 by 161	926 00
T. D. Elliott to W. H. Cheatham, Elliott, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 70 by 161	875 00
J. G. Farrett, &c., to Michael Curry, Portland avenue, 25 by 210	1,000 00
Sarah Flynn to John M. Clemens, Nineteenth, north of Harney, 20 by 48	450 00
Charles H. Gardner, &c., to D. C. Jones, Nineteenth, north of Walnut, 52 by 100	1,240 00
Isham Henderson to Wm. Roberson, alley rear of Brook street, 30 by 95	250 00
Jerry Mackey to Henry Rodemaker, north side Payne street, east of Bardstown pike, 25 by 185	362 00
J. W. Sutherland to H. Vissman, Market, east of Johnson, 50 by 135	1,800 00
W. G. Schmidt to Wm. G. Meier, north half of block 10, South Louisville	3,451 80
W. G. Schmidt to Wm. G. Meier, corner Chestnut and Twenty-seventh, 84 by 420	3,717 00
E. Bustard to C. Dudley, Fourth street, between Market and Main, 23½ feet by 105	18,975 00
PARKLAND.	
W. H. Beynroth to Chas. H. Sayles, lots 19 to 25, inclusive, block 22 Same to Chas. H. Sayles, lots 32 to 36, block 23	2,635 68
Same to Gottlieb Delruner, lots 32 and 33, block 11	625 00
Same to Stephen Flesh, lots 14 and 15, block 28	575 00
Same to Mollie R. Lewis, lot 26, block 16	325 00
Same to Sarah C. Lewis, lot 27, block 16	325 00
Same to Geo. L. Widerin, lots 35 and 36, block 5	700 00
Same to Geo. G. Hikes, lots 8 and 9, block 13	625 00
Same to Sophia Presley, lot 24, block 16	562 50
Same to John Hehl, lots 22 and 23, block 29	767 50
Same to Thos. B. Shannon, lots 10 to 14 inclusive, block No. 19	1,875 00
Same to Joseph Kaufman, lot 26, block No. 18	350 00
Same to Thomas Gannon, lot 25, block No. 4	350 00
Same to W. B. Cecil, lots 13 to 18 inclusive, block No. 12 Same to W. B. Cecil, lots 15 to 18 inclusive, block No. 20	3,372 50
Same to Samuel F. Augustus, lots 22 and 23, block No. 12	525 00
Same to John Poole, lots 16, 17 and 18, block No. 11	712 50
Same to Mary Margaret Schawb, lots 19 and 20, block No. 31	800 00
Same to Martin Schwab, lots 34 and 35, block No. 11	625 00
Same to Joseph Wagner, lot 13, block No. 28	300 00
Same to F. J. Fitzpatrick, lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, block No. 22	1,100 00
Same to Henry Bullinnkle, lot No. 3, block No. 13	312 50
Same to Michael Brady, lot No. 35, block 28	312 50
Same to Mary H. Dalton, lot No. 32, block No. 16	350 00
Same to Jesse K. T. Hoagland, lot No. 10, block No. 13	300 00
Same to Wm. J. Duncan, lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 28	900 00
Same to James G. Colmesnil, lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, block No. 22	1,100 00
Same to Charles A. Deters, lot No. 6, block No. 13	300 00
Same to John Zeller, lots Nos. 33 and 34, block No. 19	935 00
Same to John Briner, lots Nos. 11, 12, 29, and 30, block No. 32 Same to John Briner, lots Nos. 35 and 36, block No. 16 Same to John Briner, lots Nos. 35 and 36, block No. 30	2,000 00
Same to C. B. Cooper, lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18, block No. 4	1,350 00
Same to Florence Pelle, lots Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive, block No. 31	5,637 23
Same to Margaret A. Sewell, lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 12	625 00
Same to B. A. Kendall, lot 4, block 21	312 50
Same to J. H. Stackhouse, lots 1 and 2, block 5	725 00
Same to Horace Gooch, lots 5 and 6, block 4	750 00
Same to G. W. Reed, lot 35, block 18	300 00
Same to O. F. Miner, lots 13 and 14, block 20	512 50
Same to J. C. Johnston, lots 4, 6 and 7, block 14	1,115 00
Same to Harbison & Gathright, lots 6 and 7, block 32	475 00
Same to Adele P. Benedict, lots 10 and 11, block 25, lots 30 and 31, block 22, and lot 34, block 21	1,212 50
Same to Guepner & Rankin, lot 31, block 11	300 00
Same to Thomas Rankin, lots 12 to 18 inclusive, block 25, and lot 35, block 26	1,575 00
Same to Mary Ann Sullivan, lot 20, block 18	425 00
Same to J. Zanone, lots 11 and 12, block 26	725 00
Same to Jane Dinwiddie, lots 9 and 27, block 11	712 50
W. H. Beynroth to Benedict Bros., lots 5 to 10, inclusive, block 26, and lots 19 to 24, inclusive, block 5	3,495 00

A Serious Complaint.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Some time ago an ordinance was passed by the City Council, requiring Fifth and Chestnut streets to be laid with Nicolson pavement. The Mayor advertised for bids, and the contract was let to Messrs. McCampbell & Sale. The streets have been dug up in the center, the proper adjustments made preparatory to grading, and yet no further work is going on. This is not right. Great injustice is being done to all of us engaged in business on Fifth street. And all persons residing on both Fifth and Chestnut are suffering great discomfort by reason of the dust and mud and filth. These streets in their present condition can neither be cleaned nor drained.

I understand that Messrs. McCampbell & Sale are taking no steps toward a compliance with their contract, but have petitioned to be relieved; that the city authorities have refused to rescind the contract. How long is this state of things to continue?

Are we to suffer the inconvenience of impassable streets during the whole season, and then get no pavement? Unless something be done at once such will be the result.

Within the past few days this subject has been considerably discussed among those of us interested on Fifth street, and we have taken some pains to investigate the merits of the different pavements. Many of us have been down on Broadway and witnessed the construction of the Wyckoff pavement, and have concluded that it is preferable to the Nicolson. It is, in our opinion, cheaper, smoother, far more durable, and, in other respects, superior, and we want it laid down in front of our property. Then let the city fathers rescind the contract, or compromise with McCampbell & Co., and give us the Wyckoff pavement at once. We have to pay for the work, and our wishes should be consulted. B.

CITY FEATURES.

Good News.

We are happy to learn that Dr. R. H. Porter is having fine success in the treatment of scrofula in this city. It certainly is a great blessing to have one in our midst who can control this dreadful disease, which has for so long been considered almost incurable. You will find his card in another column.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition

is surrounded by every facility necessary to render a man's abiding place healthy, economical and comfortable. The capitalist, merchant, professional man, banker, salaried man and artisan can all find room in this great addition to select a suitable and appropriate site for the erection of the great desideratum of life—one's own house and home. There will never be another addition possessing similar advantages, and your last opportunity to make them available is on to-morrow, Monday, July 31st, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co., S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

Roofing.

Our attention has lately been called to this important branch of business. It is certainly to the interest of our property-holders to give this subject their earnest consideration. We understand the felt roof, when composed of good material and properly laid down, three (3) ply, shinglewise, will stand the closest scrutiny, for making a cheap and lasting roof. Unlike the plastic slate and other composition roofs, the felt will successfully resist the action of the seasons, and will continue totally impervious to water for a great number of years. In durability it fully equals the best pine shingle roof, while in cost it is far less than any other. For manufactories, pork-houses, and all other kindred buildings where steam is used, this roof ought certainly to commend itself, as it will not yield to the moisture from the steam, which even destroys the best metal roofs. A number of fine specimens of this roof can be seen in the city, and are well worthy of a close examination. Mr. C. Coggeshall, No. 154 Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will take pleasure in explaining the merits of this roof to any who may call upon him.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition

is the very *creme de la creme* of all the property ever offered in this market. It combines beauty and health of location, ease of access, convenience to every modern appliance of travel, pure water, fresh air, beautiful grassy plats, and to crown all, a magnificent inclosed park, specially designed for the benefit of all who reside within its reach. Avail yourself of all these advantages by simply purchasing a lot at the great sale to-morrow, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co., S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

Pure Milk.

If you wish the very best ever delivered in this city, go to Henderson's Alderney Dairy, west side of Fifth street, just south of Kentucky. It is used by the best families, and recommended by the best physicians for babies teething.

Slevin's West-End Park Addition.

Persons purchasing lots at the great sale on Monday, July 31st, will reap the enhancement accruing from the new street-railways, intersecting nearly every portion of the Addition. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

Slevin's West-End Addition.

People living on and near Slevin's West-end addition attain a good old age. Reason—healthy neighborhood and abundance of fresh air, with a park and pleasure ground wherein recreation can be had. Attend the great sale on Monday next. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ The new style of shirt front, the Bon Ton, is gaining rapidly in the estimation of those who like a handsome shirt. Messrs. Green & Green are the designers and makers of this style of shirt. Orders received at 130 Main or 121 Fourth street.

☞ Desirable residences and choice vacant lots at auction, by Hansbrough & Priest, August 3d, at 4½ P. M.

Slevin's West-End Park Addition.

If you fail to buy at least one lot on Monday next, you will have thrown away your only opportunity to have your home directly convenient to a most beautiful park and pleasure grounds. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

SATURDAY, July 29.—Austin Clodin and Stock Campbell, fined $5 each. Mrs. Dunlop and Mrs. Flannegan, discharged.

Ben Shoemaker, Chas. Fotherken and Dan Wise, disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Lewis Kosh, Mary Kemp and John Fry, same; discharged.

Geo. Drybread, stealing carpet from George Bass; fined $10.

Nick Huber, drunkenness and abuse of family; fined $5.

Joe Haslip, abuse of family; fined $5 and held in $300 bond for six months to keep the peace.

Frank Osborne, John Davis, John Muldone, Charles Anderson, and James Colton, vagrancy; discharged.

J. B. Gazallo, assault and battery on Sylvester Gehrigg; fined $5.

Thomas Martin, assault and battery on W. Herbert; continued until Tuesday.

Frank Longaker and Michael Nelano, stealing tobacco from Spratt & Co.; discharged.

James Winston, false swearing; discharged.

Michael Lenskey, cutting and wounding Pat Mulkem, with intent to kill; continued until Tuesday.

Adam Emmett, stealing a revolver, watch, two coats, and other articles from Magd. Steck; required to give $300 bail to answer.

United States District Court.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SATURDAY, July 29.—*In re* Thos. G. Lewis; No. 1 of the exceptions of S. E. Jones, assignee, to the claim of G. B. Ellis withdrawn; other exceptions to said claims referred to Commissioner Beattie to take proof and report October 1, 1871.

In re Leo Hamburger; motion by defendant, Hamburger, to vacate the order of arrest submitted to the court for opinion; court not being sufficiently advised, takes time. By consent of parties this cause was referred to Commissioner Beattie for the examination of the said Hamburger and report to this court; Hamburger admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Marshal ordered to sell stock of goods belonging to Hamburger, in his store on Fourth street, the proceeds of said sale to be paid to the clerk of this court, subject to further orders.

In re John W. Clark; adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of creditors.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending July 28, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

Abscess	1	Epilepsy	1
Abscess of liver	1	Fever, congestive	2
Accident	1	Fever, intermittent	3
Apoplexy	2	Fever, remittent	2
Bronchitis	1	Fever, typhoid	2
Cancer	1	Hemorr'ge from lungs	1
Child-birth	1	Hypertrophy of liver	1
Cholera infantum	13	Inanition	1
Cholera morbus	2	Jaundice	1
Congestion of brain	2	Measles	3
Consumption	6	Old age	2
Convulsion	2	Premature birth	2
Cramp colic	1	Pneumonia	1
Debility	2	Scrofula	1
Delirium tremens	1	Still-born	4
Diarrhea	2	Teething	6
Dropsy	2	Whooping-cough	5
Dysentery	4	Unknown	7
		Total	88
SEX.			
Male	47	Female	41
COLOR.			
White	62	Black	26
AGE.			
Under 1 year	22	1 to 3 years	16
3 to 6 years	10	6 to 10 years	1
10 to 20 years	4	20 to 30 years	8
30 to 40 years	7	40 to 50 years	5
50 to 60 years	5	60 to 70 years	4
70 years and over	3		
NATIVITY.			
America	69	England	1
Germany	9	Italy	1
Ireland	7	San Domingo	1
NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.			
First ward	4	Second ward	6
Third ward	11	Fourth ward	6
Fifth ward	13	Sixth ward	4
Seventh ward	4	Eighth ward	6
Ninth ward	7	Tenth ward	7
Eleventh ward	14	Twelfth ward	6
Without medical attention			11

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office for the week ending July 28, 1871:

Jos. N. Snyder to Mary Miller.
Chas. Kuhn to Catherine Eliza Kratzenberg.
Matthew Gill to Mary Ann McCarthy.
David N. Isgrigg to Lena Seyler.
Jos. B. Robards to Ruth Emma Connelly.
August Cook to Elizabeth Kannal.
Geo. Hartell to Elizabeth Chester.
Chas. Ebertshausen to Mary Letterle.
Wm. O. Middleton to Dasia A. Kelly.
E. Y. Parsons to Mary S. Belknap.
Jas. H. Fontaine to Sally Jenkins.
Michael Hanlon to Kate Lyons.
Wm. Sale to Fanny Williams.
Wm. H. Boyle to Georgia Nelson.
Lawrence Kaufman to Maggie Diehl.
Pat Costello to Catherine Craven.
Andrew J. Hughes to Annie Wetherton.
Wm. R. Abbott to Mary L. Fenley.

COLORED.

James Burton to Amelia Woods.
Harrison Lancaster to Mary Brown.

The Scientists.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 28, 1871.

The Commercial of the 27th criticises rather severely the course of some of the members of the Council in their vote on the reception of the "scientists."

Mr. Orrill was very roughly handled by them, and we all know Mr. Orrill only has the city's interest at heart. Mr. Kaye, who is ever vigilant to prevent the city from getting into law-suits about her ordinances, was no better treated than Mr. Orrill.

Messrs. Coleman, Wahl, Letterle and Smith were represented as anything but what they are. They are known to be gentlemen of industry and honesty, and men who pay their debts, which is more than can be said of the writer of the Commercial article here alluded to. Mr. Leach voted with the others; that was all right; he's a Radical; they let him off.

To explain the votes of many, it is only necessary to say that there was no money to the credit of the account (incidental expenses) to which to charge any expenses incurred by the proper reception of the "scientific gentlemen," and the members did not care to meet the expense individually, and therefore voted as they did. It was not a want of appreciation of science on their part, but a want of funds on the part of the city. MORE LIGHT.

CITY FEATURES.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and will be as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chloride or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ In spite of the recent advance in cotton and linen goods, our friend N. Sid. Platt is still making his standard shirt at fifteen dollars for a half dozen.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition

Is no imaginary sketch of territory, spread out on diagrams devised for the occasion, but the best-planned and most admirably-located addition forming part of our growing city. Thousands of dollars have been expended to make it the most inviting section of the Falls City, and added to the natural advantages of its location there will result more benefits from surrounding improvements than was ever before combined, or ever will be at any time hereafter attainable at any sale of property in this county. To-morrow you will have the privilege of securing a lot with all these advantages. Remember, July 31st, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co. and S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

☞ Linen and jeans drawers at N. Sid. Platt's.

Moonlight Excursion.

The first select moonlight excursion of the Waddell Grays will be given on Tuesday evening, August 1. The splendid steamer Glasgow has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Portland wharf at 8 P. M., New Albany at 8½ P. M., returning at 4 A. M. Tickets must be secured from the committee, before going aboard, as there will be none sold at the boat.

☞ Platt's "New York Mills" shirts made to order for $18 per half dozen.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition

Is just the place upon which to erect neat and commodious dwelling-houses, possessing all the advantages of a healthy, economical, and convenient home. Embrace this opportunity. Buy as many lots as you have money to make first payments, and your worldly prosperity will date from the day of the great sale of lots in Slevin's Park Addition. Remember, to-morrow morning, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co. and S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

☞ British socks at $3 per dozen. Balbriggans only 50c per pair, at Platt's.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

A home for all and in a most desirable neighborhood, convenient to all parts of the city by railroad. Slevin's West-end addition at auction Monday, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis and Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

☞ The best fitting shirts in the West made to order at N. Sid. Platt's.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

Most people dread purchasing unimproved property for the simple reason that years must elapse ere it is in condition to justify the outlay of capital for purposes of adornment. Such is not the case with this addition, and you will not have to spend a lifetime in getting ready to live, but will step at once into an elegant neighborhood and refined society, surrounded by every convenience of life, and a magnificent park at your door. To-morrow's the day—12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co., S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ The very latest novelties in summer ties and scarfs at Platt's.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

A rare chance for an investment. The best speculating property in the city at auction and on unprecedented terms. Do not fail to attend Monday, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co. and S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

☞ Platt makes shirts open in front or in back.

☞ Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Party gloves and ties. A fine line at Platt's.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Testimony of an Old Arkansas River Steamboatman.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY,
AUGUSTA, ARK.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Capt. Jack Horn, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Low-necked shirts for hot weather, made to order at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ The "old reliable," N. Sid. Platt's, No. 64 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.

W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

Be your own landlord. Get plat and attend the great sale of Slevin's West-end addition. The handsomest property in the city. July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis and Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE CRITIC

An Unbiased Critical Journal.

A Weekly Review for the South and West.

PRINTED on elegant tinted paper, published every Saturday, containing the latest musical, dramatic, literary, fashion, and society news, original illustrations, and a brilliant list of writers; the only journal of the description published in the South or West.

NOTICE.—Although The Critic will be a chronicle of Southern and Western amusement intelligence, it will contain all the prominent events transpiring in the musical and dramatic world. The Critic will positively appear Saturday, August 19th. All communications must be addressed to GERMAN & WARNER, Publishers of The Critic, 109 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

Second Annual Picnic
OF THE
St. Dominic's Benevolent Society
—AT—
WOODLAND GARDEN,
Monday, July 31, 1871.

ST. DOMINIC Brass and String Band will be in attendance during the day and evening. Admission 50 cents.

Committee of Arrangement—D. Hanlon, Pat Purcell, P. McCommic, John Connolly, Thos. Casey, Pat Dugan. jy16 Su&jy31*

JOHN A. MELCHER,
Plumber, Gas, and Steam Fitter,
No. 195 West Market Street,
DEALER IN LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, PUMPS, ETC.
Old Gas Fixtures refinished equal to new. Jobbing solicited.

$1,000,000!

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871,
Under the direction of the best Musical Talent that can be procured.

Tickets of Admission $10 Each, Currency; Half Tickets $5, Quarter Tickets $2 50.

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2 50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to one-fourth of the amount of such gift as may be awarded to the whole ticket to which it belongs.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 tickets will be sold at $10 each, Currency.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All Moneys arising from the sale of Tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

Immediately after the Concert the sum of

$550,000 in Greenbacks

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

ONE GRAND GIFT OF	$100,000		
ONE GRAND GIFT OF	50,000		
One Gift of	$25,000	One Gift of	$5,000
One Gift of	20,000	One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	19,000	One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	18,000	One Gift of	2,000
One Gift of	17,000	Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
One Gift of	16,000	Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
One Gift of	15,000	Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
One Gift of	14,000	Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
One Gift of	13,000	Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
One Gift of	12,000	Thirty Gifts of $500 each	15,000
One Gift of	11,000	Forty Gifts of $400 each	16,000
One Gift of	10,000	Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	13,500
One Gift of	9,000	Fifty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
One Gift of	8,000	445 Gifts of $100 each	44,500
One Gift of	7,000		
One Gift of	6,000	721 Prizes in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the Gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a

FREE LIBRARY IN LOUISVILLE, TO BE CALLED THE
Public Library of Kentucky.

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

TRUSTEES.

Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky.
Henry Watterson, Editor Courier-Journal.
W. N. Halteman, President Courier-Journal Co.
Benjamin Casseday, of Daily Commercial.
Geo. P. Doern, Proprietor Anzeiger.
R. M. McCarty, of the Daily Ledger.
J. S. Cain, Clerk Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
M. W. Clusky, Author Political Text Book.
R. T. Durrett, of the Louisville Bar.

The trustees will be assisted by the following well-known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.

SUPERVISORS.

Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, late Chief Justice Kentucky.
Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge Jeff. Court Com. Pleas.
Hon. T. B. Cochrane, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge Jeff. Circuit Court.
Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge Jeff. County Court.
Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville.
Hon. T. L. Burnett, City Attorney.
Henry Wolford, City Treasurer Louisville.
Hon. B. J. Webb, Senator of Kentucky.
Col. G. C. Wharton, U. S. District Attorney.
Col. Phil. Lee, Pros. Att'y Ninth Judicial District.
Gen. J. T. Boyle, President N., H. & E. R.
Dr. T. S. Bell, Prof. Med. University, Louisville.
Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Proprietor Galt House.
Hon. J. Proctor Knott, late Member Congress.
A. O. Brannin, President Louisville Board of Trade.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
Andrew Graham, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.

Officers of the Public Library of Kentucky.

R. T. DURRETT..........President.
W. N. HALDEMAN..........Vice-President.
M. W. CLUSKY..........Secretary.
CITIZENS' BANK..........Treasurer.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office in Louisville. A liberal discount will be allowed when 100, 500, or 1,000 tickets are purchased in a lot. All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly attended to, and the tickets returned by mail registered or expressed, as ordered. The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert at San Francisco, California, has been appointed agent and manager of the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. the other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the 100,000 box and the first box drawn from the second or 721 box wheel will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift so drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the tag first drawn, whether $100, $1,000, or $100,000.

Gifts will be paid on presentation of tickets drawing such gifts the second day after drawing. Tickets or coupons drawing gifts can be collected through any business or banking house in Louisville or by any Express Company.

All tickets are like greenbacks. No record being kept of purchasers' names, tickets are good only to the holder.

Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of tickets in any city in the United States or Canada address

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager, Louisville, Ky.
OFFICE, 190 Main street, Johnson's Block.

N. B.—Buyers will note that there are only one hundred thousand tickets instead of two hundred thousand, as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed. jy2 d2awSu&1btf

KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,
Chartered and Organized in 1839.

CAPITAL - - - - - $485,208

WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH MONKS, J. T. TOMPKINS, ANDREW LOW, A. B. SEMPLE, JOSHUA F. SPEED, JAMES BRIDGEFORD, WM. C. HITE, WILLIAM PIATT.

D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.

SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, between Main and Market, over the Franklin Bank. jy6 ThSu&Tu1m

WALL-PAPER. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jy18dtf

SPEED & CREIGHTON,
No. 142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Wrought Iron Gas, Water, and Steam Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Earth Closets, &c.; also Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
jy9 SuWe&FrIm4hp

RHORER & SPEED
119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.
☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. je26 SuW&Frim

TEA. W. A. RHODES',
No. 174 Market st., near Fifth, is the Cheapest place in the city to buy TEA. Give him a call and see for yourself.
jy23 SuMo&Th1m

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—BAY MULE—On last Sunday, the 23d. He is between two and three years old; about 15 hands high. The owner can get him by calling on G. B. HOPWOOD, on Sixth street, one square beyond Robinson's Park, proving property and paying charges. jy30 d3*

TAKEN UP—GRAY MARE—On the night of the 25th, about three years old; black mane and tail, which the owner can have by proving the same and paying charges. ABLE & CUMMINS, 104 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. jy28 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

B. B. C.
MATCH GAME AT
CEDAR HILL,
On Monday, July 31, at 3 o'clock.
KENTUCKY VS. LONE STARS,
OF NEW ORLEANS.
☞ The U. S. Barracks Band will be in attendance. jy30 d2

ORPHEUS.
Floral Park Concert.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.
☞ Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at D. P. Faulds', Will S. Hays' or Henry Knoefel's. jy30 d6

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
BRICKLAYERS' UNION, NO. 1,
TO BE GIVEN AT THE
Masonic Temple,
Monday Evening, September 11, 1871

Committee of Arrangements—James Niland, A. G. Putnam, M. H. Scott, Henry Ill.

Floor Managers—James Bailey, James Stinson, John Sitzman, John Stout, Wm. Hazard, Jr., T. F. Reynolds, John Garrity, Jos. S. Scott, Stanton Thixton, Conrad Crader, Henry S. Cooper, John Hooton, R. L. Roberts, Richard Debo, Peter Haupt, Henry Martin. Chief Manager—Thomas W. Gardner. Tickets $2. jy30 Su6

PUBLIC SALES.

Constable's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale July 31, 1871, on the premises, between Preston and Jackson and Caldwell and Kentucky streets, at 3 o'clock P. M., one brick machine, taken as the property of — Rohr, to satisfy distress warrant and attachment in favor of Philip Conrad against Rohr.

TERMS OF SALE—Three months' credit.
E. W. RUTLEDGE, C. J. C.
ED. MEGLEMERY,
LEN. G. HERNDON, Acting Agents. jy30 d2

FOR SALE
—AT—
PUBLIC AUCTION,
—ON—
Tuesday, August 8, 1871

AT the residence of the late John Montgomery, on the Preston-street pike, nine miles from the city of Louisville, all the personal estate, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, top buggy, wheat drill, Buckeye mower, and all the farming implements; household furniture, large cooking-stove, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils, together with about 60 acres of wheat in stack, lot of oats, do. hay, &c.; 1,000 bushels of old corn, lot of rye, and everything pertaining to the personal estate of deceased.

The above will be sold without reserve, and terms made known at time of sale.

JAS. M. CRUME,
EDWIN E. CORDEN,
Executors.
jy26 dts

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS—With gas and water, on the east side of Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut, second door from Grayson, in a private residence. *

FOR RENT—STORE—A store on Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Apply to W. B. GRAY, 117 Main street, between Third and Fourth. jy30 d6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Two furnished rooms, at 179 First street, between Green and Walnut.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED DOOMS—At 166 Second street, between Green and Walnut. jy30 d2*

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. jy28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 55 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—No. 144 Ninth street, between Grayson and Walnut; six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, store-room, &c. Apply at No. 142 (next door). jy27 d3ThFrSu*

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE—On Sixth street, No. 218, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. It has all modern comforts and conveniences, hot and cold water in each bed-room, bath-room, &c. For terms apply to G. ROBINSON, Robinson Tobacco Co., Green, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A desirable three-story brick business house, No. 109 north side Market, between Third and Fourth streets, in good repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to I. N. LONG, of Long & Bro., No. 78 Main street, near Third jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished room on first floor, with board, can be had at No. 282 Sixth street, between Chestnut street and Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Good board and accommodations, at reasonable rates, at 267 West Walnut st. jy29 d6*

BOARDING—At 285 First street, between Chestnut and Gray. Nicely furnished rooms, good table, hot and cold-water baths. Terms reasonable. jy28 d3*

BOARDING—COUNTRY—Out on the Short-line, 14 miles from the city, for gentleman, wife and child, or two single gentlemen. Apply at HENDERSON'S ALDERNEY DAIRY, west side Fifth street, just south of Kentucky street. jy26 d3 WeFriSu

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy23dtf

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished front and back rooms, with board, at 265 West Walnut street. Call and see. jy21 d14*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—From the pasture of the undersigned, one mile east of Middletown, on the Shelbyville pike, on the night of the 26th or 27th of July, a sorrel horse, square built, well formed, about 16 hands high, with a white slit or "star" on forehead, white rings about his hind ankles, about 8 or 9 years old. I will give a reward of $25 for his recovery, or $50 for the horse and thief, on conviction.

B. F. MORSE.
jy29 d2*

Henderson's Alderney Dairy,
W. S. Fifth, just south Kentucky st.

MILK—pure, rich and clean—delivered every morning and evening to regular customers. Ladies are especially invited to call and inspect the dairy and milk cellar. Orders for ice-cream solicited after June 10th. Superb butter kept constantly on hand. my31 We&Su3mthp

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the general heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—T* CENTS *per line for each insertion. No ad ment less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Citizens avoid delay and expe in finding help of any kind, by reporting the central office. All wishing help or pl should tell the agent. Help directed to sto offices, workshops, residences, etc., for any to see, agreeable to instructions. VILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner F and Jefferson streets. Open from 8 to 6.

WANTED TO RENT—ROOM—By a respec ble party, for a light and unobjectional manufacturing business, a room say 20 by feet, or thereabouts, with about two to thr horse power. Address MANUFACTURER Courier-Journal. jy30

WANTED—TO RENT—By a gentleman, or two unfurnished rooms, in a priva family, who will attend to them. Rent must moderate, which will be promptly paid. Ref ence and security given if required. Addre stating terms, to L. P. N., Courier-Jour office.

WANTED — BOARDERS — Gentleman boarders at No. 14 West Walnut street, tween First and Second. Also, a large room on second floor, pleasantly furnished, able for gentleman and lady. jy30 d4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—YOUNG LADI Several young ladies at the Falls Ci Straw Works, to work on hats and bonnets, West Jefferson street, between Seventh a Eighth.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer also a house girl. Good wages will paid for two No. 1 girls. Inquire on northw corner of Second and Kentucky streets. jy30

WANTED—GIRL—Girl to run sewing m chine. A good hand can get a go place. HARBISON & GATHRIGHT, M street, next to Louisville Hotel. jy30 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Boarders to occu two handsomely furnished rooms. App at 443 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—MACHINE HAND—Machine to run a tenoning machine. Apply J. LEWIS & BRO., Tenth street. jy30 d3*

WANTED — If "Vigilance" will call at the Courier-Journal office, she will hear som thing to her interest.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER For which the highest wages will be pa Middle-aged woman preferred. Call at this offic

WANTED—SEWERS—Six good straw sewer at No. 137 Jefferson street, below Fourt north side. PATTON & COBB.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A second-han Washington hand-press, platen 24 by inches. Address, Printer, Courier-Journal Offic jy29 d3

WANTED—Core-makers, Rammers and Pi men, at once. DENNIS LONG, Union Pip Works and Louisville Pipe Works. jy29

WANTED—BAILEY—Mrs. Amanda Bailey, t call at No. 90, Fifth street, up stairs. jy29 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a lady to d sewing by hand or with a machine, and t assist in house-work. Address J. R. H., at Jefferson, between Second and Third. jy28 d3

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a wholesal or retail drug store, by an experience druggist now engaged in the drug business i Louisville. Is thoroughly acquainted with th drug trade throughout the South. Unexceptiona ble references given. No objection to going to the country. Address, until September 1st, "PHARMACY," care Courier-Journal. jy4 d1t&Su

WANTED—COTTAGE—Single or double, on leased ground for cash. Lease must hav twelve years or upwards to run, and ground ren low. Parties having such and will sell same for cash, may apply at L. B. BASCOM'S Paintin Rooms, corner Fifth and Main streets. jy28 d2Fr&Su*

WANTED—SALESMAN—To engage a young man in a wholesale millinery house, to go to Baltimore; one who has traveled, and is a quainted in Kentucky and West and Mid Tennessee. Address P. O. Box 355, Baltimore Maryland. jy28 d3eod

WANTED—MAN—Traveling man for the sale of Kentucky whiskies, who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, through New York, Pennsylvania and the East. Address with refer ence E. M. G., Postoffice Box 96, Louisville, Ky. jy25 dtf

WANTED—SINGLE MAN—Who thoroughly understands willow-working in all its branches, also cane-seating. Apply at this office or address Box 49, City. jy30 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED — LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. H. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Propriet ville, Tenn. jy18 d36

WANTED — MEN — Energetic and responsible men, experienced or otherwise, as local and traveling agents for leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies. To active men, seeking honorable and profitable employment, an unusually good opportunity is afforded. A number of special features and liberal terms are offered. Call at 146 West Main street, second floor. je27 WeFr&Sutf

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—In Henning & Speed's Highland Addition, a frame cottage of six rooms, hall and porch, stone cellar, stable, fruit trees, grapes, etc. Lot 71 feet by 180 to a 24-foot alley; 10-foot sidewalk on Bardstown avenue. ERNEST TROLL. jy30 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Cheap. A new, modern brick house of seven rooms, No. 455 Chestnut street, second door above Twelfth street. *

FOR SALE — COPPERSMITH SHOP AND TOOLS—Situated on Main street, between Preston and Floyd. Apply at 123 East Main st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT — COTTAGE — A new frame cottage of three rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., on thirty-five feet of ground by 200 feet deep, on Magazine and Mercer. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley, BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Containing 3 rooms, with good cistern, cellar, coal-house, &c.; pavements all complete; lot 25x110 feet to a 10-foot alley, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Chestnut. Terms easy. Apply to GRAHAM, at this office. jy25 d6

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—Two splendid billiard tables. Inquire at the ST. NICHOLAS, corner of Sixth street and Court-place. jy22 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good, negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate, at fair valuation. Address or apply to WM ROSS, 238 First street. jy15 d24*

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy12 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—That beautiful residence situated on the southwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. Lot 50x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON. jy1 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LAND—I have one or two hundred acres of land for sale, seven miles from the city, on the Preston-street turnpike road. The land is suitable for market gardens, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. jy30 d12&w2* JAMES W. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In a rapidly-improving town on the Ohio river. Store doing a good business. Reasons given for selling. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply at or address 406 East Market street, Louisville, Ky. jy27 d10*

FOR SALE—LANDS—250 acres of suburban garden lands joining the seventy-five squares that are to be sold by the lot. We will sell cheap by the acre and in quantities to suit purchasers if early application is made to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy9 dtf

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF GROUND—In Pewee Valley, with nice cottage of five rooms, besides kitchen, store-room and servants' room; also, cellar, cistern, spring, hen-house, ice-house (with ice), coal-house, barn, &c., growing garden, and plenty of fine fruit; five minutes' walk of depot. J. S. KLINE, 73 Fifth street. jy12 WeFr&Suntf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. ROBARDS. je6 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In bankruptcy. In the matter of W. S. COULTER. Petition for final discharge filed July 26th, 1871. By order of court the creditors of W. S. Coulter, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 16th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. jy30 Su2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES M. DeBERRY. Petition for final discharge filed July 26th, 1871. By order of court the creditors of J. M. DeBerry, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 16th day of August, 1871, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. jy30 Su2

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—VALISE—At Paroquet Springs, at the ball Thursday night, a black Valise, marked W. C. HITE, Louisville, Ky., containing gentleman's apparel. The person who has it will please return it. jy30 d3*